



MICHAEL  
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DESCRIPTION

Of the ISLAND of

*F A M A I C A* ;

With the other Isles and Territories  
in *A M E R I C A*, to which the  
*Engliſh* are Related, *viz.*

*Barbadoes,*  
*St. Christophers,*  
*Nievis, or Me-*  
*vis,*  
*Antego,*  
*St. Vincent.*  
*Dominica,*  
*Montſerrat,*  
*Anguilla.*

*Barbada,*  
*Bermudes,*  
*Carolina,*  
*Virginia,*  
*Maryland,*  
*New-York,*  
*New-England,*  
*New-Found-*  
*Land.*

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Published by *Richard Blome.*

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TOGETHER  
With the Present State of  
*A L G I E R S.*

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L O N D O N,

Printed by *F.B.* for *Dorman Newman*, at the  
*Kings-Arms* in the *Poultrey*. 1678.

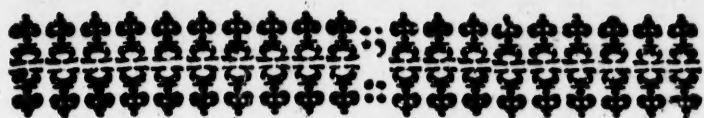
DECEMBER 1961

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Richard Blount

ALGIER  
With the present State of  
TOGETHER

ΔΟΜΕΝΟΣ



TO HIS  
SACRED MAJESTY  
CHARLES II.

King of *England, Scotland,*  
*France, and Ireland, &c.*

*Dread Sovereign.*



HIS small Treatise, or Description, of Your Majesties Dominions and territories in *America*, humbly presents its self unto Your Royal Patronage, by the hands of

Your MAJESTIES most  
humble and obedient  
Subject and Servant,  
*Richard Blome.*





TO HIS  
SACRED MAJESTY  
CHARLES II.

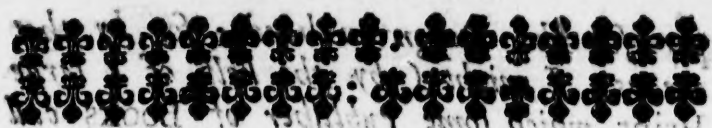
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Your MAJESTIES most  
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Subject and servant  
John Smith



THE  
PREFACE  
TO THE  
READER.

**H**AVING the favour of some Notes from  
my Honoured Friend Sir Thomas  
Lynch Knight, about the Descrip-  
tion of the Island of Jamaica, whose  
Worth and Ingenuity hath lately merited  
from his Majesty the Government of the  
said Isle ; as likewise the opportunity of se-  
veral Papers relating to the Affairs and  
Description of the other Isles and Territo-  
ries in America, wherein the English are  
concerned, which I received from the hands  
of several of my Friends who are related  
thereunto, I thought them very fit to be  
Published. The said Notes and Papers I  
have digested into a clearer and more com-  
pendious Method ; being brief Descriptions  
thereof, which this small Treatise only aim-  
eth at ; and not to trouble the Reader with  
large and unnecessary discourses no ways pro-  
per

## To the Reader.

per. for the Design in hand : for by that means, I might ( by the help of a large Print which some Publisher of Books call Ornamental ) have put them to an unnecessary charge in Buying, and as great a trouble in Reading. I have also added some Maps for the more utility thereof, which were taken from the Latest Surveys.

Rich. Blome.

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Blome.

( 1 )

continued Ridge of lofty Mountains which  
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LONDON  
Printed for Richard  
Blome. A. 1671

To the Reader.

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# A NEW SURVEY; OF,

## Description of the Island of JAMAICA.

**T**He Island of *Jamaica* lyeth betwixt the *Isle Scith*  
*Tropicks* in the 17. and 18. Degrees of *ation*.  
*Northern Latitude*; and beareth from off  
the Island of *Hispaniola* Eastward, about  
35. Leagues.

From the Island of *Cuba* Northwards, about 20.  
Leagues.

From *Porto Bello* Southwards, about 160.  
Leagues.

From *Carthagen* South-easterly about 140.  
Leagues.

From *Rio de la Hache* in the Continent South-  
easterly, 160. Leagues.

### *The form and Extent of the Isle.*

It is something inclined to an Oval Form, be- *Is Form*  
ing from East to West 170 Miles in length; and *and Ex-*  
from North to South in the Midst where it is broad- *ent.*  
est about 70, it waxing narrower and narrower  
at both extream ends.

From East to West along the midst of the *Isle*  
runs a continued Ridge of lofty *Mountains* which

## Jamaica.

are full of fresh *Springs*, whence flow the many *Rivers* that so plentifully waters the *Island*, to the great refreshment and accommodation of the *Inhabitants*.

*The Soyle, Fertility, &c.*

Its Soyl,  
and Fer-  
tility.

It is in most parts ( especially the north ) of a rich and fat *Soyl*, being of a *blackish Earth*, in many places mixt with a *Clay*, and in some, as the south West *Parts*, it is of a more red and loose *Earth*, but every where incomparable apt to produce, and liberally to answer the *Cultivators* coit and pains for what is planted ; being always *Springing*, and its *Trees* and *Plants* never disrobed of their *summer Livery*, every moneth being to them as our *May*, or *April*.

*Savanas*,  
formerly  
Fields of  
*Indian*  
*Maiz*.

Here are many *Savanas* which are intermixed with the *Hills* and *Woods*, especially in the North and South parts, where are great store of wild *Cattel* ) which by report were sometimes *Feilds* of *Indian Maiz*, or *Wheat*, which when the *Spaniards* became *Masters* of the *Isle*, they converted to *Pasture* for the feeding of their *Cattel* ; bringing hither from *Spain*, *Horses*, *Cows*, *Hoggs*, and *Asenegros* for a Breed, after they had destroyed all the *Natives*, or *Indians*, which according to calculation, did amount to about 60000. which *Cattel* did exceedingly encrease, witness the great heards of *Horses*, and other *Cattel*, that are now wild in the *Woods* ; besides the great quantities of *Cows* that have been Killed by the *English*, since they became *Masters* thereof : And these *Savanas* are the most barren, as being so long made use of without Tillage ; yet doth they produce such great Plenty of *Grass*, that the *English* are constrained to burn it up.

*The*

# Jamaica.

## The Air, and Temperature.

The *Air* is here more temperate then in any of the *Caribbee Isles*, as seated more Northerly, and of as mild a temperature (as to *Heat*) as any place between the *Topicks*, being always cooled with fresh Breezes, that constantly blow easterly, and refreshed with frequent *Showers* of *Rain*, and such *Dews* that fall in the night (much quickning the growth of what is *Planted*) that it may truly be called temperate and healthful; and by reason of its continual *Verdure* (as I have before noted) exceeding Delightful.

And it is observed that the West and East Parts of the *Isle* are most subject to *Rain* and *Winds*; and the *Woods* being also thick, and close, rendreth the *Air* less agreeable, then the North and South Parts, which are more plain and open, and less subject to *Rain* and *Winds*. The *Mountains* which run along the middle of the *Isle* from one extreame point to the other, are much Cooler then the other parts, inso much that oft-times in the Mornings there is small white *Frosts*.

This *Island* is in no parts troubled with those *Hurricanes* of *Wind* called *Hurricanes*, which all the *Caribbee Isles* are much pestered with, having sometimes by the violence of those *Gusts*, their *Ships* forced out of their *Roades*; and on *Shore*, their *Houses* blown down, and *provisions*, &c. rooted out of the Earth.

## The Weather.

The *Weather* of this *Isle* is less certain then in the rest of the *Caribbee Islands*; the most observable wet seasons are in *November* or *May*; there being Thunder



ing no seemable *Winter* but by a little more *Rain*, and *Thunder*, in the winter moneths.

The winds here constantly blow all the day from nine in the Morning easterly, and become more fresher as the *Sun* mounteth higher, by reason of which, at mid-day *Travel* or *Labour* is sufferable. But from eight at *Night* to about eight in the *Morning*, it frequently blows *Westerly*; and with these *Winds*, or *Breezes*, the *Vessels* get out of the *Harbours*, and ply to wind-ward.

Days, and  
Nights al-  
most e-  
qual

There is scarce any sensible lengthning or shortning of the *Days* or *Nights*, but are almost always of an equal length.

The *Sea ebbs* and *flows* seldome above a foot.

*Hurricanes* are here never known, as before I have noted; nor hath any *Vessel* been lost, or cast away on the *Coast*, since the *English* were *Masters* of it.

#### *The Commodities, which this Island Produceth.*

This *Isle* hath, and produceth many excellent *Commodities* and that in exceeding great Plenty, as *Sugars* so good, that they out-sell those of the *Barbadoes* 5. s. per Cent. there being at present about 70. *Sugar Works*, which may produce yearly 1710 thousand weight of *Sugar*, those still encreasing, and divers others a going up.

Sugars.

Cacao.

*Cacao*, the principal, and most beneficial *Commodity* of the *Isle*, which I shall anon take occasion to speak of more at large; and that by reason of the aptness of the ground to produce and bear it above other places: here being at present above 60. *Cacao walks*; besides abundance of young *walks* which are a growing up, and still more a planting, so that in time it will become the only noted place for that *Commodity* in the world, which is so much  
made

made use of by us, and other Nations, but in far greater measure by the Spaniards who alone are enough to take of the product of the Isle; so that there is no fear that it will become a drugg, and lye upon the hands of the Planter.

Indico this Isle produceth very good, there being at present more then 60. Indico Works, which may produce about 50000. weight of Indico per Annum, and do like wise much encrease.

Cotton here hath an especial fineness, and is by all preferred before that of the Carribbee Isles.

Tobacco is here indifferent good, being esteemed better then that of the Barbadoes, but it is not much planted, only a sufficiency to serve themselves; the other Commodities being more beneficial.

Hydes, of which great quantities have been Yearly made, and are found to be very large and good.

Great store of Tortoises are taken on this Coast, whose meat (being excellent) they eat, and their Shells so much esteemed here in England for several curious works, finds good vent.

Here are great variety of Woods for Dyers, as Enstick, Red-wood, &c. also Cadar, Mothogency, Brasiletto, Lignum-Vita, Ebony, Granadilla, and many other excellent sweet smelling, and curious woods fit for choise works, whose names are as yet not known; nor indeed their excellencies; but are exported in great quantities.

Copper, they are assured is in this Isle, for they have seen the Ore, wrought out of a Mine here; and by the Spaniards report, the Bells that hung in the great Church of St. Iago, were cast of the Copper of this Island.

Silver may probably be here, as well as in Cuba, and in the Maine; and the English have been shewed where the Spaniards had found a Silver Mine,

*Mine*, behind the *Mountains* west of *Cagway*.

Amber-  
greece.

*Ambergreece* ( according to the *Spaniards* report ) hath been often found on this *Coast*.

Salt.

*Salt*, this *Island* might make great quantities, there being already 3 good and very large *Salt-ponds*, containing near 4000. *Acres* of ground ; but as yet they make no more then for their own use : although there was made in one *Year* about 10000 *Busshels* ; and the manager thereof, *Cap. Jo. Noye*, did affirm that he could have made as many *Tunns* if they had had *Vent*.

Saltpeter.

*Saltpeter* hath been found in many parts of the *Island*.

Ginger.

*Ginger* grows better in this *Isle*, then in many of the *Carribbee Islands*: of which here is sufficiency planted.

Cod-Pep-  
per.

*Codd-pepper* which is so commonly used in all the *West Indies*, grows plentifully here.

Pimento.

*Pimento*, or *Jamaica Pepper*, a spice of the form of *East-India Pepper*, very *Aromatical*, and of a curious *Gousto*, having the mixt taste of divers *Spices*, grows here in great plenty, wild in the *Mountains*. But the *Spaniards* did set a high esteem thereon, and exported it as a very choise *Commodity*, as indeed it is ; and now it is begun to be planted by the *English*, and will become a good *Commodity*.

Drugs

*Drugs* are here in great abundance, as *Guaiacum*, *China-Roots*, *Sasaparilla*, *Cassia Fistula*, *Tamerinds*, *Vinillos*, *Achiots* or *Anetto*, which is like to prove a good *Commodity*. Here are also divers *Gums*, and *Roots*, wherewith experienced *Planters* do cure many *Hurts*, *Ulcers*, and *Distempers* of the *Body*. And by the report of an intelligent *Doctor*, which made it his business to search after such things, here are likewise *Contrayerva*, *Cyperas*, *Aloes*, *Asole Pis*, *Adiantum*, *Nigrum*, *Cucumis Agrestis*,  
Sumach,

Gumms.

*Sumach, Acacia, Miselto*, with many other *Drugs*, *Balsoms* and *Gums*, whose names are not known, or remembred : but the *Planters* begin to be more expert in these *Drugs*, and endeavour to encrease them, and supply *England* therewith.

*Cochaneil* is produced by a *Plant* that grows in this *Isle*, but as yet the *English* want experience to husband it ; easterly winds, and many other things being *Enemies* to its growth, besides the difficulty of making it. Cochaneil.

These with some others are the *Commodities* that this *Island* produceth, which if well improved, would soon become the best, and Richest *Plantation* that ever the *English* were, ( or are like to be ) *Masters* of.

I shall in the next place give you an *Account* of the management of a *Cacao walk*, with a calculation of its *Costs*, and *Profits* as it was lately estimated by a *Judicious* and great *Encourager* of the *Planters*, who communicated the *Observations* thereupon unto me.

*Directions about a Cacao Walk,*

First, take up 5 or 600. Acres of Land, which be sure choose in a good place proper to produce the Cacao, which will cost for the Sur- veying and Patent.	}	l. s. 010 0
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For 3 Negro men, and as many Negro women at 20l. per head	}	120 0
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For 4 White Servants, with their passage and Dyet for a year	}	080 0
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For 20 Axes, 20 Bills, and 20 Hoos for them.	}	005 0
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For 6. *Negroes* Dyet, for Six months  
at 2 s. per Day, untill you have some  
provisions Grown in your *Plantation*. } 1. s.  
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For an *Overseer* to look after the *Ser-*  
*vants*, for his *Wages* and *Diet* at 4 s. } 1. s.  
024 0  
per Month.

In all 257 5

And for the employing these *Servants* in your  
*Plantation* as followeth: supposing them to Land,  
and to be on the *Plantation* the first of *March*, and  
that they have by the middle of that month (as  
they may very easily) cleared a convenient place,  
and built fitting houseing for the lodging them.  
Then put them to falling, cleaning, and planting  
a *Potato* peece of 4. *Acres*, which ten hands will ve-  
ry well do by the middle of *April*: after this,  
you may clean, and plant with *Rue* and *Plantin-*  
*Trees*, untill the last of *February*, which is above  
10 Months; in which time they may with ease  
have cleansed and planted 21. *Acres*, besides  
keeping them clean which are Planted, and are  
still a planting; and in this time, which com-  
pleats the Year, you may be full of *Potatoes* and  
*Corn*, and within 2. Months of the new Year,  
with *Plantins*, and a stock of *Hoggs*, and *Fowls*;  
so that you will be at no more charge for provisions  
for your *Servants*. And then to keep this clean,  
and to Plant the *Cacao* Walk, and for five more  
*Negro Men*, and 5. *Negro Women* to buy about  
the first of *March* following, at 20 l. per *Negroe*,  
comes to 200 l.

And in that Month you will have planted *Cacao-*  
*Trees* out of the *Nuts*, or *Seed*, by twint all the  
Rows of the *Plantin-Trees*, that are 6. Foot high;

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## Jamaica.

so that by the first of *June*, the whole 21 *Acres* that were Planted the last *Year*, will be full of *Cacao-Trees*, and by that time you will have ( besides much other work done ) 21 *Acres* of *Cacao-Trees*, in the ground; which in less then 4. years, from the Planting, will begin to bear *Cods*, and in a year after, produce compleat *Cropp*s. And according to experience, an *Acre* doth produce every year about 1000. pound *Weight*; which at *Jamaica* is worth 4*l.* per *Cent.* which for the 21 *Acres*, doth amount unto 840*l.* per *Ann.* Although this last year, by reason their *Cropp*s were blatted, it is at present far dearer, the *Hundred weight* at *London* being now worth 18. pound *Sterling*.

The charges of gathering and houseing the *Cacao*, is inconsiderable, only *Cloths* or *Baggs* to put it in, which with some other incident charges, may be reckoned at the most ( as all things else have been ) to Amount to 42. *l.* 15. *s.* more, which makes up just 500. *l.*

Note, that all this that is *Planted*, is done in 15. months, and the *Cacao* bears not compleatly until the sixth year from the first beginning, or coming; so that you will have four years and nine months at liberty with your *Servants*, either to encrease the *Cacao-Walk*, building of convenient houses, and making of *Gardens* for pleasure; or else you may fall on *Ginger*; *Indico*, or some other *Commodity* for present profit, which perhaps may be necessary for such as cannot forbear their Money, untill the *Cacao-Walk* doth come to perfection as aforesaid: after which, you will finde sufficient profit as is exprest, *Sickness*, *Mortality*, and running away Excepted. Yet it cannot be expected, that as the *Island* encreaseth in this *Commodity*, they must some-what abate the

Of *Servants*.

present

present price, and content themselves with a more moderate Gain.

And according to this Calculation proportionably a greater or lesser *Cacao-Walk* may be undertaken, as performed.

### Their Cattle.

In this *Isle* are greater abundance of *Cattle* then in most of the *English Plantations* in *America*; as

Horses: *Horses*, which are here so plentiful, that a good *Hansa* may be bought for 6 or 7 l.

Cows: Their *Cows* are very large, and so numerous, that although there hath been every Year so many Killed, yet their number seemeth not much to be lessened.

Assnegroes. *Assnegroes* and *Mules* (both wild and Tame) are very many, which are found to be very serviceable to the *Inhabitants*.

Sheep. Their *Sheep* are large, and tall, and their *Flesh* good, but their *Wool* is long, hairy and little worth.

Goats. *Goats* are many, which thrive exceedingly well, the *Countrey* being very fit for them.

Hoggs. *Hoggs* are here in exceeding great plenty, as well those wild in the *Mountains*, as tame in the *Plantations*, whose *Flesh* is far better tasted, and more nourishing and easier to be digested then those of *England*; which is the reason that it is so much eaten in this *Island*; as indeed throughout the *West-Indies*.

### Their Fish.

Excellent This *Island* hath both in the *Rivers*, *Bayes*, fishing great *Roades*, and *Creeks*, very excellent *Fish*, and in plenty. such abundance that it contributes much to the feeding

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## Jamaica.

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feeding of the *Inhabitants*; and those that frequent this *Ile*, say, that they have few or none of those sorts common to us in *England*, but such great Variety of those appropriated to the *Indies*, that it would be too tedious to Repeat the names of them, if they were known or Remembred.

of *Castle* then  
*America*; as  
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Year so ma-  
n not much to

The principal sort is the *Tortoise*, which they take plentifully on the *Coast*; and about 20. or 30. Leagues to the Leeward of Port Negril, by the Isles of *Camavos*, in the months of *May*, *June*, and *July*, do resort great store of *Ships* from the *Carribbee Isles*, to *Victual* and *Load* with this *Fish*, being reputed to be the wholesomest and best provision in all the *Indies*.

d and Tame )  
o be very ser-  
nd their *Flesh*  
ry and little  
eedingly well,

### Their Fowls.

Here are very great plenty of tame *Hens*, *Turkies*, and some *Ducks*; but of wild *Fowl* infinite store, as *Ducks*, *Teale*, *Wigen*, *Geese*, *Turkeys*, *Pigeons*, *Guine-Hens*, *Plovers*, *Flemingo's*, *Snipes*, *Parats*, *Parachetos*, with very many others, whose names are not known.

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### The Fruits.

There are great plenty of choise and excellent *Fruits* in this *Island*, as *Oranges*, *Pome-granates*, *Cocor-Nuts*, *Limes*, *Guavars*, *Mammes*, *Alumee-Supotas*, *Suppotillias*, *Avocatas*, *Cashnes*, *Prickle-Apples*, *Prickle-Pears*, *Grapes*, *Sower-Sops*, *Custard-Apples*, *Dildowes*, and many others whose names are not known, or too tedious to name, besides *Plantains*, *Pines*, &c.

ivars, Bayes,  
t Fish, and in  
much to the  
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Their

*Their Herbs, and Roots.*

Here likewise grows very well, all manner of Summer-Garden Herbs and Roots common to us in England, as Radish, Lettis, Pursley, Cucumbers, Melons, Parsley, Pot-herbs, also Beans, Pease, Cabbages, Colly-Flowers, &c.

*Their Diseases.*

*Jamaica*  
very  
healthful.

It hath been experimentally found, that there is no such Antipathy betwixt the constitutions of the English, and this clime, for the occasioning Sicknes to be Mortal or Contagious, more than in other parts; for if a good Dyer, and moderate Exercises are used, without excess of Drinking, they may enjoy a competent measure of Health.

Diseases  
strangers  
are most  
subject  
unto.

The Diseases that Strangers are most incident to, are Dropsies (occasioned often by ill diet, drunkenness, and sloathfulness) Calentures too frequently the product of Surfits, also Feavers, and Agues, which although very troublesome, yet are seldom Mortal.

And the reason of the great Mortality of the Army, at their first arrival, was their want of provisions, together with an unwillingness to labour or exercise, joyned with discontent.

*Hurtfull Things.*

There are upon this Island, very few obnoxious Beasts, Insects, or Plants.

Manchonele.  
Snakes,  
Guianas.

Here is the Manchonele, which is a kind of Crab, so common in all the Carribbee Isles.

Here are Snakes, and Guianas, but no poysonous quality is observed in them.

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In many of the *Rivers*, and *Land-Ponds*, are *Alligators*, which are very voracious Creatures, *Alliga-*  
 et seldome do they prey upon a Man, as being *tom.*  
 very easie to be avoided, for he can only move  
 forwards, and that he doth with great Swiftnes  
 and Strength, and is as slow in turning. Some  
 are 10. 15, or 20 foot long, their backs are scaly  
 and impenetrable, so that they are hardly to be  
 killed, except in the *Belly* or *Eye*. They have  
 four *Feet* or *Finns* with which they go or swim.  
 They are observed to make no kind of Noise :  
 and the usual course for the getting their prey,  
 is to lie on the *banks* of *Rivers*, and as any *Beast*  
 or *Fowl* cometh to *drink*, they suddenly seize on  
 them; and the rather, for that they do so much  
 resemble a long peece of dry wood, or some dead  
 thing. And as these *Allegators* are thus obnoxious  
 on the one hand, so are they found to be useful on  
 the other, for their Fat is a Sovereign Oyntment for  
 any internal Ach or Pain in the *Joynts*, or *Bones*.  
 They have in them *Musk-codds*, which are stronger  
 scented then those of the *East-Indies*, and by this  
 their strong smell, they are discovered, and a-  
 voided; which 'tis supposed the Cattle by in-  
 stinct of Nature, are also sensible of, and do by  
 that means often shun them. They lay *Eggs* in  
 the Sand by the water-side, which are no bigger  
 than a *Turkeys*, which they cover, and by the heat  
 of the *Sun*, the young ones, are hatched, who  
 naturally creep into the water.

Here are also *Musketsoes* and *Merry-wings*, *Musket-*  
 sort of stinging *Flies* that are troublesome in *tom.*  
 some parts of the *Isle*, but are seldome found in *Merry-*  
 the *English Plantations*. *wings.*

*Their*



*Their Harbours, Roads, and Bays.*

This *Island* abounds with good *Bays, Roads,* and *Harbours*: the Principal among which are.

Port-  
Royal.

*Port-Royal*, formerly called *Cagway*, situate on the extream end of that long point of *Land* which makes the *Harbour*, which is exceeding commodious for *Shipping*, and secured by one of the strongest and most considerable *Castles* that his *Majesty* hath in all *America*, in which are mounted about 60 peeces of *Ordnance*, and is well guarded with *Souldiers*. It is land-lock't by a point of *Land* that runs 12 miles *South-East* from the main of the *Island*, having the great *River* that runs by *Los Angelos*, and *St. Jago* falling into it, where *Ships* do commonly water, and conveniently wood. The *Harbour* is 2. or 3. Leagues cross in most places, and hath every where good *Anchorage*, which is so deep, that a *Ship* of a 1000 *Tunn* may lay her sides to the shore of the *Point*, and load, and unload with *planks* a *Float*: which commodiousness, doth make it to be the most frequented by *Men of War*, and *Merchants Ships* of any in the *Island*, and as much Inhabited by the *Merchants*, *Store-house-keepers*, *Vintners*, and *Alehouse-keepers*, being the only noted place of *Trade* in the *Isle*, and doth contain (since the *Englist* became *Masters* of it) about 800. *Houses*, being about 12 miles and a half in length. and the houses are as dear-rented as if they stood in well-traded *Streets* in *London*; yet it's situation is very unpleasant and uncommodious, having neither *Earth*, *Wood*, or *Fresh water*, but only made up of a hot loose *Sand*, and being thus populous, and so much frequented, as well by *Strangers*, as by the *Planters*, in the negotiation of their Affairs

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Bays.

Bays, Roads, and Highways which are.

Highway, situated at the point of Land which is exceeding fortified by one of the Castles that his Majesty has which are mounted with Cannon and is well

lock't by a point of Land to the East from the great River that falls into it, and convenient for the passage of the good Anchorage of a 1000

of the Point, a Float: which may be the most frequent place of the Merchants Ships of the Island inhabited by the

Vintners, and a noted place of the Island (since the year 1680. Houses, length, and the situation is very

having neither fort nor only made up of thus populous, by Strangers, as of their Affairs

as being the scale of Trade, Provisions are very dear. This Town or Port is seated about 12 miles from the Metropolitan Town of the Island called St. Jago, or St. Jago de la vega, or the Spanish Town; of which I shall treat anon.

Port-Morant in the Eastern Point, a very Capacious and secure Harbour, where Ships do conveniently Wood, Water, and Ride safe from the Windes, and about this place is a potent Colony of the English seated.

Old Harbour Westwards, from St. Jago, a good Bay for Ships to ride in.

Point-Negril in the extreame Western Point, very good and sufficiently convenient, and secure to windward, in which Men of War do often ply, when they look for the Spanish Ships, whence a little North-west, was seated the Old town of Melilla, founded by Columbus, after the shipwrack there; which was the 1st place that the Spaniards settled at, and afterwards deserted.

Port-Antonio seated on the North, a very safe land-lock't Harbour, only the coming in is somewhat difficult, the Channel being narrowed by a little Island that lies off the mouth of the Port, being wholly taken up by the Right Honourable, Charles Earl of Carlisle, Vise. Howard of Morpeth, Lord Dacres of Gilsland, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, and one of the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, &c.

Here are several other good Bays, and Harbours, along the Coast of this Island; the names of which are set down in the Map, amongst which these are very commodious and good, viz.

## In the South-part.

*Michaels Hole.*  
*Micary Bay.*  
*Allegator Pont.*  
*Point Pedro.*  
*Pallate Bay.*  
*Lewana Bay.*  
*Blewfeilds Bay.*  
*Cabaritaes Bay.*

} All very good and Com-  
modious Bays for Ships.

## In the North-part.

*Porto-Maria.*  
*Ora Cabessa*  
*Cold-Harbour.*  
*Rio-Nova.*  
*Montega-Bay.*  
*Orang-Bay.*

} All very good Bays for  
Shipping.

## The Towns.

There are at present but three Towns of considerable Note in the Island, to wit.

St. Fago.

St. Fago, or St. Fago de-lavega seated 6 Miles within the Land North-West, in a Plain, by a River, and about 12. miles from Port-Royal already treated of, which makes another of the 3 Towns. This town of St. Fago when the Spaniards were Masters of the Isle, was a large City, and of great Account, containing about 2000 Houses, and for divine Worship, had 2 Churches, 2 Chappels, and an Abbey; which when the English first took the Isle (under the conduct of General Venables) were destroyed to about 4 or 500 Houses, and its Churches and Chappels to a

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fewer number, and those that remained were suf-  
ciently Spoiled and haraced. But since the En-  
lish have made a settlement, this Town is now of  
considerable account ; where the Governour resi-  
th, and where the chief Courts of Indicature are  
ld, which makes it to be well resorted unto,  
Inhabited ; so that most of its ruinous Houses  
in a fair way of being repaired, and in hopes  
arrive to a greater largeness then formerly it was,  
be being several fair and well built Houses : and  
Inhabitants live in great Pleasure, where they  
ave their Havana, in which the better sort recre-  
themselves every evening in their Coaches, or  
horse-back, as the Gentry do here in Hyde  
Park.

Passage seated on the mouth of the River, six  
miles distant from St. Jago, and as many from  
Port-Royal, where there are about 20 Houses, built  
for the conveniency of going to Port-Royal ; and  
ere is a Fort raised by the English, the better to  
secure the same.

In the time of the Spaniards, here were several  
other Towns which are now of no Account ; of  
which said Towns, these three following were of  
most note, viz.

Sevilla seated on the North part of the Island, Sevilla  
is beautified with a Collegiate-Church, whose  
Abbot bore the title of Abbot : amongst whom was  
a Martyr, who described the History of the  
West-Indies by Decates.

Mellila seated in the North East, where Co-  
lumbus mended his ships at his return from Veragua, Mellila.  
where he was near Ship-wracks.

Orista regards the South-sea, in which are many Orista.  
Rocks, and amongst their Banks, some Isles, as  
Servavilla, Quitosvena, and Serrana, where Au-  
gustin Pedro Serrana lost his Vessel, and saved only  
himself,

himself, and here in a solitary and lone Condition passed away 3 Years; at the end of which time he had the company of a *Marriner* for 4 Years more, that was likewise there *Ship-wrackt*, and also alone saved himself.

14 Pre-  
cincts or  
Parishes in  
the Isle.

And although there are for the present no more *Towns*, yet the *Island* is divided into 14 *Precincts*, *Divisions*, or *Parishes*, which are set forth in the *Map*; many of which said *Precincts* are well *Inhabited* by the *English*, where they have very good *Plantations*, especially all the southern part from *Point-Morant* in the East, almost to *Point-Negrillo* in the West, so far as the ridge or chain of *Mountains* that runneth in the midit of the *Isle*; nor are its Northern *Parts*, (especially near unto the Sea) without *Inhabitants* and *Plantations*, though not so thick as South-wardly about *St. Jago*, but of late have much encreased. And for the better satisfying the *Reader*, the *Parts* throughout the *Island* where the *English* have made their *settlements*, are Marked and distinguished in the *Map* by *Cyphers*.

See in the  
Mapp.

I cannot certainly affirm the number of the *English* in this *Isle*, but according to a survey taken and returned into *England* some *Years* since, each *Precinct*, or *Parish* contained as followeth.



*A general Account of the Precincts, or Parishes, Families, and Inhabitants in Jamaica, taken by Sir Thomas Modiford, when Governour.*

Parishes.	Families.	Inhabitants.
Port-Royal	500	3500
St. Katherine's	658	6270
St. John's	083	996
St. Andrews	194	1552
St. David's	080	960
St. Thomas	059	590
Clarendon	143	1430
	1714	15298

The Names of the Precincts or Parishes in the Isle.

Note, that the Four Parishes on the *North-side* of the *Isle*, to wit, *St. George's*, *St. Maries*, *St. Annes*, and *St. James*, as also the *Leeward* most Parish called *St. Elizabeth*, together with these two not named, both adjoining on *St. Elizabeths*; the one *Eastwards*, and the other *Northwards*, was not as then so particularly surveyed, by reason of their distance, and new settlements, nevertheless they were found according to Calculation, to amount to about 2000 *Inhabitants*. But all these parts, as also those seven aforementioned are now exceedingly increased, being supposed to be increased to double, if not treble the number. And the great encouragement of gaining Riches, with a pleasant life, doth invite every year abundance of People to Inhabite here, quitting their concerns at *Barbadoes*, and other our *American Plantations*; so that in a short time without doubt it will become the most potent and richest Plantation in the *West-Indies*.

And besides the aforesaid number of *Inhabitants* in the said 14 *Precincts* or *Parishes*, there are reckoned to belong to the *Island*, of *Privateers*, *Hunters*, *Sloop* and *Boatmen* (which ply about the *Isle*) at the least 3000 lusty and stout *Fighting Men*, whose courage hath been sufficiently evidenced in their late exploit, and attempt made against the *Spaniards* at *Panama*.

### *Their Laws*

Their  
Laws.

Their *Laws* are assimilated (as near as may be) to those of *England*, having their several *Courts*, *Magistrates*, and *Officers* for the executing of Justice on criminal Offenders, and the hearing and determination of Causes or Controversies betwixt party and party.

Having thus made a short description of the *Island*, as to its *Scituation*, *Fertility*, *Commodities*, *Harbours*, *Towns*, and *Precincts*, with an estimate of the number of its *Inhabitants*: in the next place, I shall give you the state of the *Isle*, when the *Spaniards* were possessors thereof; and wind up my discourse with some seasonable considerations relating to the *English* Affairs in *America*, with reasons to justify the first design in taking it, and why his *Majesty* should keep and support it. And of these in order.

### *The state of the Spaniards in this Island.*

The Spaniards First  
settlement.

The *Spaniards* first settled on the *North-west* part of the *Isle*, under the Conduct of *Columbus*, and built the Town of *Mellila*, but disliking the *Scituation*, removed to *Oristana*; and finding that also to be ill seated, and unhealthful, again removed, and settled at *St. Iago*, or *St. Iago de la vega*, where,

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## Jamaica.

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where, with the assistance of the *Indians*, they built a fair *Town* or *City*, which I have already treated of. And in this *Town* Inhabited all the *Spaniards* that were in the *Isle* at the Landing of the *English*, keeping their slaves at their several small *Plantations*, or *Stanchas*, who failed not to bring them store of *Fruits* and *Provisions*, which they luxuriously spent in their houses, never intending any thing but to live at ease and plenty : For on this large and fertile *Island*, there was no *Manufacture* or *Commodity* made, except a little *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, and *Cocao*, and those few *Ships* that came hither, traded generally for *Hides*, *Tallow*, *Jamaica Pepper*, and *Cocao*, but not to any considerable account. And the number of *Inhabitants* did not exceed 3000, of which, half (if not more) were *Slaves*. And the reason why it was so thinly peopled, was, because the *Spaniards* generally desire to be in *Nova Hispana*, or *Hispaniola*; but chiefly, because this *Isle* was held in proprietorship, by the heirs of the Duke of *Veragua-Columbus*, who received the *Revenues*, and placed *Governours*, as absolute Lord of it. And at the first, it was planted by a kind of *Portugals*, the society of whom, the *Spaniards* abhors.

The *Spaniards* inclined to *Idleness*.

Upon the approach of the *English-Army* after their landing, the *Inhabitants* of *St. Jago* deserted the *Town*, and betook themselves to the *Mountains*, pretending a Treaty with the *English*, until such time as they had secured their *women* and *goods*, and then did they make several attempts, and upon surprisals, murdered many of the *English*; but the *Spaniards* soon growing weary of that wild and mountainous course of Life, perceiving small hopes of expelling the *English*, divers of the *Grandees* got into *Cuba*, who by the *Vice-Roy* of *Alexico's* order, were commanded back, with

a promise of a speedy and considerable supply of men ; upon which they returned, somewhat encouraged, and dispersed themselves by *Families*, that they might the better get *provisions*, and avoid the being discovered by the *English* ; but this necessitous and unusual course of life, killed many of them, and discouraged the rest ; for that in all this time there came to their succour, but 500 *Souldiers*, and those refused to joyn with them, as being so few and sickly ; so that they marched back to the *North* of the *Island*, and at a place called *St. Chereras*, did fortify themselves, every day expecting a new body of Men to joyn with them : But the *English* discovering their *quarters*, marched against them. Some few months after, about 30 small *Companies* of the *spanish Forces* arrives, and immediately very strongly Fortify *Rio Nova*, having *Ordinance*, and and great store of *Ammunition*, yet were they speedily and successfully defeated by the Valour of the *English* under the conduct of Lieutenant General *Ed. D'ogley*. And this grand disaster, with many petty ill successes caused the *Spaniards* to despair of regaining the *Island*, and to ship off most of their *Plate* and *women* ; and the *Negroes* finding the greatest part of their Masters to be dead, killed the *Governour*, and declined all obedience to the *Spaniards*, appointing a *Black* for their *Governour*. And such was the necessity of the *Spaniards*, that instead of giving them fitting correction, they were constrained to Court them for their assistance ; but all their policy would not prevail upon them, for soon after did they submit to the *English Govern-ment*, and made discoveries of the *Spaniards* and *Negroes* that would not come in with them, and did further assist the *English* in the taking of them, in which they have been exceeding successful,

In the year 1655, the English took the Island of Jamaica.

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In the year following, the *Spaniards* quite de-  
 ferted the *Island*, except it were about 30 or 40 of  
 their *slaves*, who betook themselves to the *Moun-  
 tains*, but being afraid of a *Discovery*, and to be  
 pursued to Death for some *Murthers* they had  
 committed, built themselves *Conoas*, and in them  
 fled to *Cuba*, and never since hath any considerable  
 attempt been made upon them.

The *English* being thus become Masters of the  
*Island*, formed themselves into a Body, or Colo-  
 ny: Then did they begin to settle themselves in  
*Plantations*, whilst others betook themselves to the  
*Sea* as *Privateers*, the better to secure them-  
 selves against the *Spaniards*, and force them to a  
 peace by their frequent annoying them, in seizing  
 such their ships which they could meet with,  
 which proved very succesful unto them. And this  
 caused the *Isle* to be much talked of, and had in e-  
 steem by the *English*, who sent them supplies of  
 Men, Provisions, and necessaries. And thus by lit-  
 tle and little it became to be so potent as now it is.

*Some Considerations that may induce his Majesty to  
 keep, preserve, and support this Island.*

1. *Jamaica* is large, and capacious, whose ex-  
 tent I have already noted; so that it is capable of  
 receiving very great numbers of *People*. 1 Confid.

2. It is seated in the heart of the *Spaniards Ame-  
 rican Territories*; so that the *Spanish ships* coming  
 into the *West-Indies*, and sailing from *Port* to *Port*,  
 either make this *Isle*, or may be immediately met  
 by the *Ships* which ply on the *Coast*, which ren-  
 ders it to be of great importance to us, as well as  
 to the *Spaniards*: for all the *Plate Fleet* which  
 comes from *Carthagena*, steer directly from *St.  
 Domingo* in *Hispaniola*, and from thence must pass  
 by 2 Confid.



by one of the Ends of this *Isle* to recover *Havanna*, which is the common *Rendezvouze* of the *Armado*, before it returns home through the *Gulph* of *Florida*. Nor is there any other way whereby to miss this *Isle*, because they cannot in a reasonable time turn it up to the windward of *Hispaniola*, which, though with great difficulty, it might be done, yet by this means they would lose the security of the said united *Fleet*, which meet at *Havana*, from all parts of the Bay of *Mexico*, *Nombre de dios*, and elsewhere, and so accompany each other home.

3. *Confid.* 3. *Jamaica* is found to precede all the *English Plantations* in *America*, in the very *Commodities* that are proper to their several *Colonies*, and produceth also of its own, *Cacao*, *Hides*, *Tortoise Shells*, *Wood* for *Dyers*, *Gums*, *Druggs*, and other *Commodities* already treated of; and for *Fruits*, *Fowl* and *Fish*, infinite store, many of which are unknown unto them. Likewise, such abundance of *Horses*, and *Cows*, that none other of the *English Plantations* can equalize them.

Commo-  
dities.  
Imported,  
and its  
Trade.

And as this *Island* is found thus advantageous in the furnishing us with such good *Commodities*, so is it no less profitable in the taking off our *Manufactures*, and *Commodities*, as well of the product of this *Kingdom*, as those from *Forreign parts*. That is to say, all sorts of *Stuffs*, *Fabricks* of *Silks*, *Linnen* both fine and coarse, *Hatts*, *Gloves*, *Thread*, *Tape*, *Pinns*, *Needles*, *Stockings*, *Shoes*, all sorts of *Apparel*; *Wine*, *Brandy*, *Strong-Beer*, All sorts of *Vienfils* of *Iron*, and other *Mettals* for *Carpenters*, *Joyners*, *Smiths*, *Coopers*, *Millwrights*, and other the like *Tradesmen*, that are found useful for the *Planter's* service. Also, *Iron*, *Brass*, *Copper*, *Steel*, *Lead* and *Tinn* unwrought; All sorts of *Armes* and *Ammunition*: Also, Ser-

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vants, and *Negro-Slaves* : And in a word, all *Commodities* that are necessary, and useful either for the *Back* or *Belly*, are here Vendible. And is here observed, that the better the *Commodities* are (especially *Apparel* and *Ornaments* for the *Back*) the sooner and better are they Vended.

4. It appears to be a place of no small concernment, for it hath not only subsisted at the beginning, but bettered its condition, being settled by an Army ( the worst kind of people to plant ) that have had such grand discouragements from *England*, as want of *pay*, *provisions*, and *recruits* of *Men* ; yet amongst themselves talked of all encouragements to *Plant*, the establishment of *Justice* and *Government*, besides the frequent attempts of the *Spanish Forces* ; and if it thus thrived under these, and such like considerable obstructions, it is more then probable, it will in a short time become a great and profitable Colony both to the *King* and *Kingdom* ; for when well planted, it may bring into his Majesty some hundred thousand pounds per *Annum*. *Barbadoes* ( which is so little compared to this ) yeilding about 10000*l.* per *Annum*, and employing about 150 or 200 Sail of *Ships* yearly.

5. This *Island* being so large and so fertile, it is capable of the receiving those great numbers of people, that are forced to desert the *Caribbee Isles* : Their *Plantations* being worn out, and their *woods* wasted ; as likewise those multitudes of *Vagrants* and *Beggars* that are so great a charge and shame to the *Kingdom*, if Transported thither, ( would by their labours ) live both honestly, and plentifully ; here being observed to be no *beggars*, nor such loose *Vagabond* people.

6. This *Island* being well settled, will be capable of it self to carry on a *War* against the *Spaniards*.

*niards* in the *West-Indies* ( as occasion requireth ) because of the conveniencies of its *Ports*, and its strength of *Inhabitants* and *Shipping*, having already about 20 or 30 *Sayl* of *Privateers*; and will in a short time be so numerous and potent, that they will become so obnoxious to the *Spaniards*, that probably they will rather admit of a *Trade* into his *Ports* ( which would prove a grand advantage both to them, and this Kingdom ) than suffer so disadvantageous a *War*. And having thus forced a *Trade*, would gain the acquaintance of the *Natives*, and learn their *Customes*, and method of *Trade*, being much inclined to love the *English* rather than the *Spaniards*.

7. Confid. 7. *Jamaica* seems to be approved above any of the other *Plantations*, in regard so many from all the *English Collonyes* have Transported themselves and their *Estates* to it, who like it so well, that they have no cause or desire to remove.

8. Confid. 8. There is now a considerable progress made in the settling of this *Isle*, there being upon it many *Plantations* of *Cocao*, *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Cotton*, and *Provisions*; and Inhabited with many thousand of people. The *Planters* ( for the generality ) now living in great delight, and enjoy all things necessary for *Food* and *Rayment* in a liberal measure; and were it well Inhabited, it would very much consume the *English Manufactures*, and encourage *Navigation* and *Marchandize*.

9. Confid. 9. It cannot be imputed a disadvantage, that *Jamaica* lyeth so far off, for thereby are more *Ships* employed; and by consequence, more *Saylors*, *Shipwrights*, *Ropemakers*, and many other *Tradesmen* maintained, whose dependance is thereon. Furthermore, if it lay not so far, we could not expect such *Commodities* as it produceth, being appropriate to the *Clyme*; neither

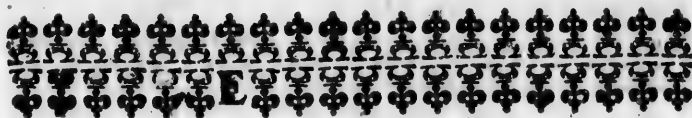
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is it a small advantage to have such *Commodities* within his *Majesties Dominions* (though at a distance) that are both valued and needed by his *Subjects* and *Neighbours*, especially the *Cacao*.

10. And lastly, to conclude, The *English* have <sup>10. Consideration.</sup> one more considerable advantage by this *Isle*, and that is, the *Coast of Virginia*, being subject to gusts of *Winde*, the *Ships* loaden with *Goods* and *Passengers*, have been often forced forth to *Sea*, and so disabled, that they could not ply to any of the outward *Caribbee Islands*, but have been constrained to bear up, and put into the *Spanish Leeward Ports*; and likewise, some of our *Merchants* have been forced out of the *Caribbee Isles* by *Hurricane's* (which are there common) and so disabled, that they could not keep *Sea*, but (as all *Vessels* thus distressed) have put into some of the *Spanish Leeward Ports*, where they have always been made *PriZes*. Now, *Jamaica* being so far *Leeward*, is a convenient *Harbour* for all *Vessels* thus distressed; and did some few years since save Three *Virginia Ships* full of *Passengers* and *Goods*, and formerly others; as also some driven by *Hurricanes* from the *Wind-ward Islands*: All which, without the conveniency, and assistance of this *Isle*, had perished.

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A  
DESCRIPTION  
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BARBADOES.

**B**ARBADOES the most considerable Colony the *English* hath amongst that Frye of Isles called the *Caribbee Isles*, of the *Antilles*.

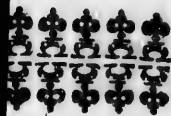
*Its Scituation.*

*Its Scituation.*

It is seated in the North *Latitude* of 13 degrees, and 20 *min.* and although but of a small *circuit*, (being accounted not above 8 *Leagues* in length, and 5 in breadth where broadest, being of an Oval *Form*) yet it is a potent Colony, being able as occasion requireth, to arm 10000 Fighting men, which, with the strength that nature hath bestowed on it, it is able to bid defiance to the stoutest Foe, having been several times (but in vain) assaulted by the *Spaniards*.

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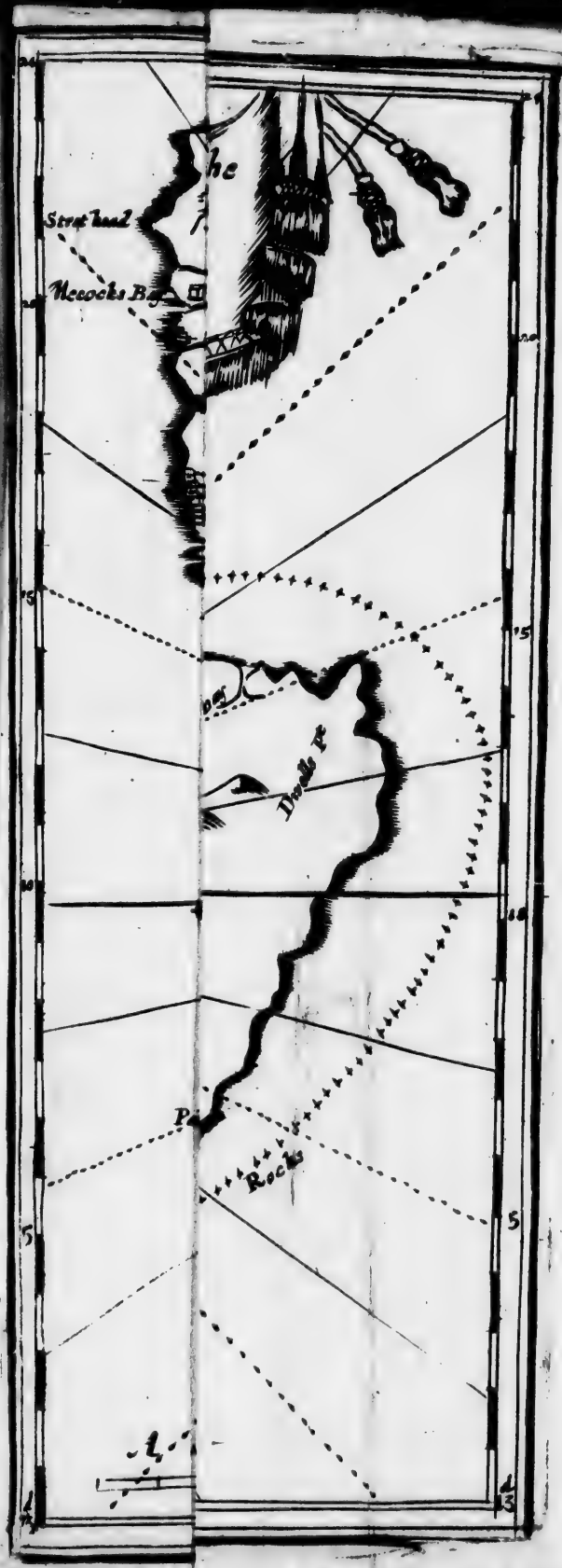
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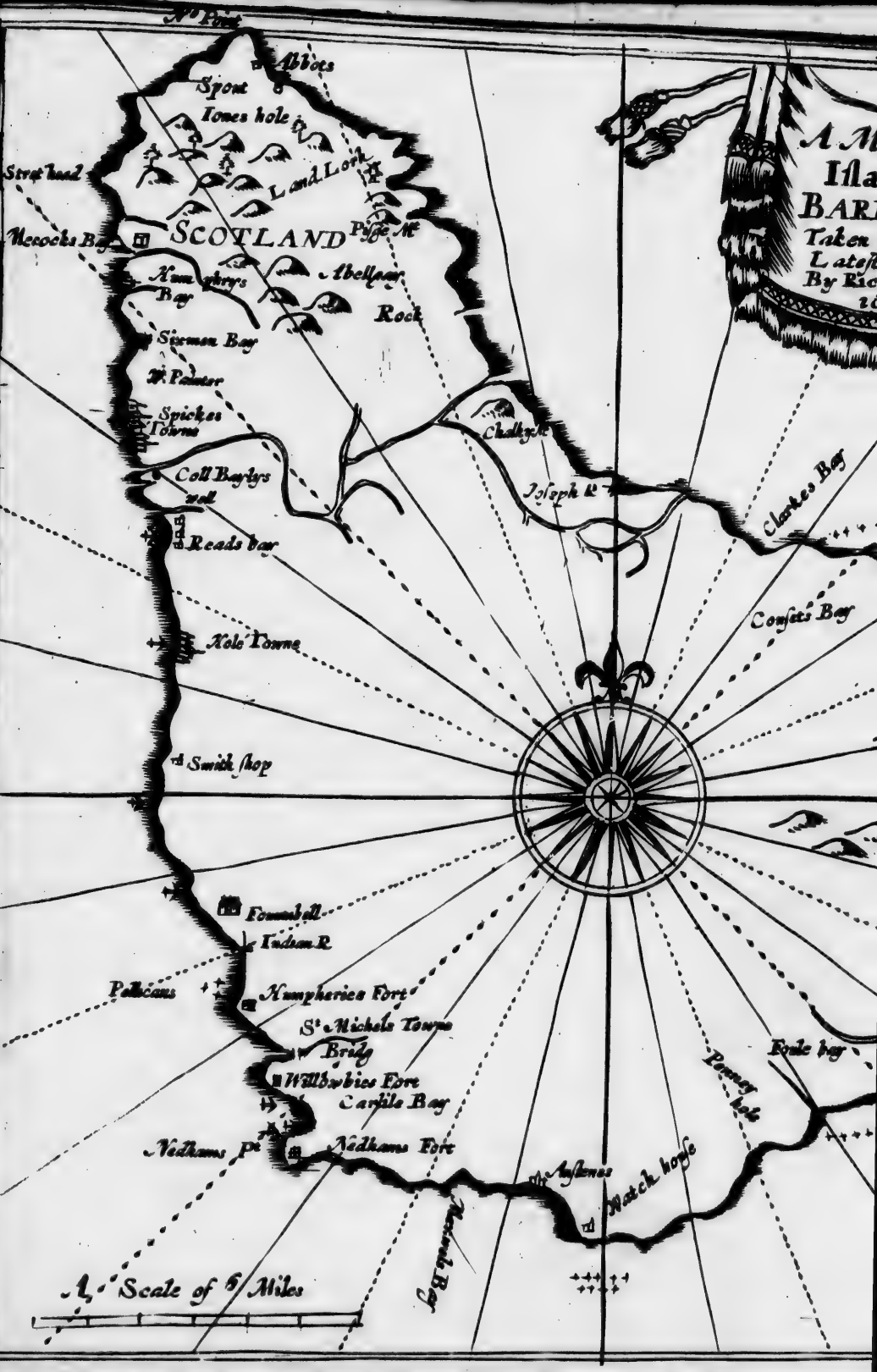
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**BARBADOS**

*Taken from the  
Latest Survey  
By Ric. Blount  
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# Barbadoes.

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## *Its Rivers.*

This *Isle* is not over-plentifully watered with *Rivers*, or *Fresh Springs*, there being but one that may appropriate to it self that *Name*, or rather a *Lake*, which runneth not far into the *Land*; yet notwithstanding, the *Inhabitants* are not destitute thereof, for the *Countray* lying low, and for the most part even, there are several *Pools* or *Ponds*; besides, most *Houses* have *Wells* or *Cisterns* which are always supplied with *Rain-water*.

Here is also a *River*, which the *Inhabitants* call the *Tuigh-River*, from the top of whose *water* is gathered an *Oyl*, which serveth them to burn in *Lamps*.

## *Its Fertility.*

This *Isle* is exceeding Fertile bearing Crops all the year long, and its *Trees* being always cloathed in their Summer Livery, and the *Fields* and *Woods* in their Verdure, renders it very delightful to the *Inhabitants*. But the two principal seasons of the year for Planting, is in *May*, and *November*, but the *Sugar-Canes* are planted all the year round, the making of which, is not only very chargeable, but also as dangerous, and subject to casualties, either in the *Boyling-house*, with the *Coppers* and *Furnaces*; in the *Filling-room*, in the *Still-house*, or in the *Cureing-house*.

## *Its Commodities.*

The *Commodities* that this *Isle* produceth, are *Sugars*, (which though not so white as those of *Brazile*, yet better when refined, being of a fairer grain) *Indico*, *Cotten*, *Wool*, *Ginger*, *Log-wood*, *Commo-*  
*dities.*



wood, *Fustick*, and *Lignum-vitæ*. And these *Commodities*, especially *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Cetten*, and *Ginger*, here are in such great abundance that about 200 sail of *Ships* and *Vessels*, both great and small, have yearly their loading ; which after Imported in the several ports of *England* and *Ireland*, is again in great quantities exported to Foreign parts, to our great enrichment ; and the rather, for that they are not permitted to *Trade* with any other Nation but the *English*, and such of his Majesties *Subjects* in *New-England*, *Virginia*, and *Bermudoes* : And in Exchange of those *Commodities* they take such as are necessary for the use of man, as well for the *Back* and *Belly*, as for their *Houses*, and *Plantations* ; with many of which, they are supplied from *New-England*, *Virginia*, and the *Bermudoes* ; together with *servants* and *slaves*, as I have noted at the latter end of the description of *Jamaica*, afore said ; together with several sorts of *Commodities* and *Provisions*, which *Jamaica* hath no occasion of, as *Horses*, *Camels*, *Assinegroes*, *Cattle* ; also salted *Flesh* and *Fish*, of several sorts ; *Butter* and *Cheese* ; but by reason of the great heat of the weather, it will soon stink, and become unfit to eat ; so that instead of *Butter*, they make great use of *Oyl* for their *Sauces*.

Days and Nights are almost equal. The *Days* and *Nights* are almost thorowout the *Year*, of an equal length, the Sun Rising and Setting at 6 except about *October*, and then there is some small difference.

#### The Temperature of Air.

Temperature of Air. This *Isle* is very *Hot*, especially for 8 *Months*, yet not so, but that *Travel*, and *Labour* is sufferable ; but were it not for the cool breezes of *Wind* which

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which Riseth with the *Sun*, and bloweth fresher as the *Sun* mounteth up, it would be unsufferable. And these *Breezes* always blow from *North-East*, and by *East*, unless it be in the time of the *Turnado*, and then for a few hours it chops into the *South*, but returns to the same point again. And it is observed, that although the people do so much sweat, yet they have not that faintness as with us, in the months of *July* and *August* ; neither are they so thirsty, without occasioned by excess of *Labour* or *Drinking* of strong *Liquors*, which the People are here too much addicted unto, to their great hurt, which if moderately taken, would be as great a preservative to comfort their inward parts, which are left cold, and faint, through their sweating. Besides, our bodies being accustomed to colder *Climates*, our spirits are not so vigorous without them in a moderate manner.

The *Air*, though hot is very moist, which causeth all all *Iron-tools*, as *Knives*, *Swords*, *Locks*, *Keys*, &c. to rust, so that without constant usage, they will soon become eaten up with rust. And this great *heat* and *moisture*, doth cause the *Plants* and *Trees* to grow so large, and high.

*Their Fruits.*

Here are abundance of *Fruits* of several sorts, as *Dates*, *Oranges* of two sorts, the one sweet, and the other sharp, *Pomgranates*, *Citrons*, *Limes*, *Lemons*, *Macows*, *Grapes*, *Juncper-Apples*, *Papayers*, *Momins*, *Monbains*, *Acajous*, *Icacos*, *Cherries*, *Rayssins*, *Indian Figgs*, *Cocos*, *Plantins*, *Bonanoes*, *Guavars*, *Prickle-Apples*, *Prickle-Pears*, *Eustard-Apples*, *Millons*, both land and water, and *Pine-Apples*, the rarest Fruit in the *Indies*.

Their  
Fruits.

Their

## Barbadoes.

### Their Fish.

**Their fish.** Here are great store of *Fish* in the *Sea*, as *Snappers*, *Crabs*, *Lobsters*, *Terbiums*, *Macquerels*, *Mullots*, *Cavallos*, *Parrat-Fish*, *Cony Fish*, and *Green Turtles*, which of all others are the most delicious, with several other sorts appropriated to this and the rest of the *Caribbee Isles*. But the *Rivulets*, or *Ponds*, have few or no *Fish* in them.

### Their Beasts.

**Their Beasts.** Here are no *Beasts* or *Cattle* but what are *Tame*, and brought them; as *Camels*, *Horses*, *Asses*, *groes*, *Oxen*, *Bulls*, *Cows*, *Sheep*, and *Goats*, and *Hoggs*, which are here in great plenty in every *Plantation*, it being their common food, whose *Flesh* is esteemed very good and delicious; but as for *Beef*, and *Mutton*, it is very dear, as having but a small stock, but might be soon increased, would they spare ground enough for *Pasturage* for them from their other occasions.

### Their Hearbs and Roots.

**Herbs and Roots.** Here groweth divers sorts of *English hearbs*, and roots, as *Rosemary*, *Lavender*, *Lavender-Cotten*, *Marjerom*, *Winter-Savory*, *Time*, *Parsly*, *Tansy*, *Sage*, *Parcelane*, &c. and for *Roots*, *Cabages*, *Colworts*, *Collyflowes*, *Turnips*, *Potatoes*, *Onyons*, *Garlick*, *Radishes*, *Lettice*, *Taragon*, *Marigolds*, &c.

### Their Birds and Fowles.

**Birds and Fowles.** Here are several sorts of *Fowles*, as *Turkeys*, *Hens*,

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*Hens, Muscovy-ducks, Pigeons, Turtle-Doves; &c.* and for small *Birds*, great variety; as *Thrushes, Black-birds, Sparrows, &c.*

### *Their Insects and Animals.*

Here are several *Animals*, and *Insects*, as *Animals*, *Snakes* a yard and a half long, *Scorpions* as big as and *Insects* *Rats*, but no ways hurtful to man or beast; *Lizards*, which are exceeding harmless, much frequenting the houses, and loving the company of men; *Musketoes, Cockroches, and Merriwings*, which are very troublesome in the night in stinging; also, here are *Land-crabs* in great abundance, which are found good to eat. And here is a small Fly which they call *Cayonyou*, whose wings in the Night; as it flyeth, casts forth a great lustre, and the *Indians* do commonly catch them, and tie them to their hands or feet, and make use of them instead of a *Candle*, which is forbidden them.

### *Their Trees.*

Here are great variety of *Trees*, fit for several *Trees* uses, as the *Locust, Mastick, Red-wood*, the *Ironwood-Tree*, and the *Cedar-Tree*, which are fit for building. Also the *Cassia, Fistula, Coloquintida, Tamarine, Cassavie*, of which is made their bread; the *Poyson-Tree*, and the *Physick-Nut*, these have a *Physical*, and some a *Poysonous Virtue* in them. Also, here are these *Trees* following, the *Calibash*, the *Shell* of whose *Fruit*, serveth to carry liquid things in, being of the nature of *Goards*; the *Mangrass-Tree*, which is of an exceeding greatness; the *Roucou*, of whose *bark* is made *Ropes*, as also *Flax*, which being spun, is employed to several uses; the *Lignum vite*, the *Palmeto*, which is ve-

ry large, and beautiful to behold ; with several others.

*Several Caves.*

Several  
Caves.

In this *Island* are divers *Caves*, some of which are very deep, and large enough to hold 500 men ; and these *Caves* are often the Sanctuaries of such *Negro-slaves* that run away, in which they lie a good while ere found out, seldome stirring in the day time, although they are such unwholesome places, by reason of the great damps that are found in them. And it is supposed, that these *Caves* were the *Habitation* of the *Natives*.

*Its Division and Towns.*

Its Divi-  
sion, and  
Towns.

This *Island* is severed into Eleven *Precincts*, or *Parishes*, in which are 14 *Churches* and *Chappels*, and here are many places which may not unaptly be called *Towns*, as being composed of a long and spacious *Street*, which are beautified with fair houses ; and indeed the whole *Isle* for these many years, is so taken up with *Planters* ( there being no wast ground to be found ) that it is thorowout beset with *Houses*, at no great distance from one another.

*Its chief Towns.*

St. Mi-  
chael's.

1. *St. Michels* formerly called the *Bridg-Town*, or *Indian Bridg*, scituate at the bottom of *Carlisle-Bay* in the *Leeward*, or Southern part of the *Isle*, which *Bay* is very capacious, deep and secure for *Ships*, being large enough to entertain 500 *Vessels* at one time. The *Town* is long, containing several *streets*, and graced with abundance of well-built houses. It is very populous, being the Residence of the *Governour*, or his *Deputy*, the place of Ju-  
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dicature, and the *Scale of Trade*, where most of the *Merchants* and *Factors* in the *Isle* have their *Store-Houses* for the negotiation of their *Affairs*; and from these *Store-Houses* or *Shops*, the *Inhabitants* are supplied with such *Commodities* as they have occasion of, in exchange of theirs, which are the product of the *Isle*. The Town is ill seated, the ground being lower than the banks of the *Sea*, by which means the *Spring-Tides* doth flow over, and there remaining, doth make a kind of a moorish boggy, which doth occasion it to be more unhealthy than the other parts of the *Isle*. This Town for its defence, and security of the *Ships*, hath two strong *Forts* opposite to each other, with a *Platform* in the midst, which also commands the *Road*, all which are well Fortified with great *Guns*, &c. The principal of these *Forts* is called *Charles Fort*, being seated on *Nedbams Point*.

2. *Little Bristol*, formerly *Sprighes Bay*, scitu- Little Bristol  
ate about four *Leagues* Leeward from St. *Mi-*  
*haels*, hath a commodious *Road* for *Ships*, is a  
place well frequented and traded unto, and is  
strongly Defended by two powerful *Forts*.

3. *St. James*, formerly called the *Hall*, seated  
ot far from *Bristol*, hath the accommodation of a  
ood *Road* for *Ships*, and is a place of a considera-  
le *Trade*, for its defence, besides a large *Plat-*  
orm, hath fortified *Breast-works*; and in this Town  
kept for the Precinct, the monthly *Courts*.

4. *Charles-Town*, seated wind-ward of St. *Mi-* Charles-Town  
*haels*, about two *Leagues*: And on *Oyster-Bay*, it  
secured by two strong *Forts*, the one to the  
Windward, and the other to the Leeward, of the  
own and *Road*, with a *Platform* in the midst.  
his Town hath the accomodation of weekly  
*Markets*, and here is kept the monthly *Courts*  
r the Precinct.

The other *Parishes* are of less note.

*Other Places on the Sea-Coast.*

Other places on the this *Isle*, beginning Eafterly, and so encompassing the *Sea-Coast*, are as followeth.

*Fowl-Bay, Austins Bay, Maxwells-Bay*, where there is a small *Isle*, *Blackrock, The Hole, Spikes-Bay, Balises Bay, Long-Bay, Clarks-Bay, and Constance-Bay.*

*The Inhabitants.*

The Inhabitants.

The *Inhabitants* of the this *Isle* may be Rang'd under 3 heads or sorts, to wit, *Masters*, (which are *English, Scotch, and Irish*, with some few *Dutch, French, and Jews*, *Christian servants*, and *Negro slaves*. And these three sorts are exceeding numerous; for, according to a Calculation not long since made, the *Masters*, and *Servants*, did amount to about 50000, and the *Negroes* to about double the number.

The *Masters*, for the most part, live at the height of Pleasure.

The *servants*, at the expiration of 5 years, become Freemen of the *Island*, and employ themselves either to get a small *Plantation*, or to work at labour in other *Plantations*, or else to exercise their *Trades*, if so capacitated.

Negro-Slaves.

The *Negro slaves* are never out of their Bonds, and the *Children* they get, are likewise perpetual slaves. They have but mean allowance of *Dress, Cloaths*, and *Lodging*; and although held to hard Labour, and so ill treated, yet are they contented with their Conditions; and if the

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Masters is but any thing kind, they think nothing so much to be done for them ; and therefore 'tis great pity to wraoug such poor *Creatures*.

The chiefest *Stock* of a *Planter*, consists in his *servants* and *slaves*, but especially the *slaves*, who are more numerous. And these they Buy on *Ship-board*, as men Buy *Horses* in a *Fayr*, and according as they are handsome, lusty, well shapen, and young, either the *men* or *women*, they give more or less ; the general Rates for the Christian-*servants* being about 10*l*. but if one that hath a good Trade, as a *Carpenter*, *Joyner*, *Smith*, or the like, then far more. Likewise, a Female that is young and handsome, is higher valued. The general Rate for the better sort of *Negro-men*, is 1*l*. or 2*yl*. sterling ; and for *Women*, about 1*yl*. for the encrease of stock of *Negroes*, they generally take as many *Men* as *Women*.

#### *The Maintenance of the servants and slaves.*

The Maintenance of the *servants*, and *Negroes*, as to their Dyet, Apparel, and Lodging, is very inconsiderable.

For their *Food*, they are contented from week-  
end, to week-end, with *Potatoes*, *Loblolly*, made of beaten *MaiZe* mixt with water ; *Cassader bread* is common in all the *Indies*, *Bonavist*, and such like, so that the *Plantation* affordeth ; as for *Meat*, they are seldome troubled with it, except at *Christ-  
mas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsonside*, and then they have *eggs-flesh*, according to the custome of the *Island* ; at of late, the servants are allowed weekly, a small quantity of *Swines-Flesh*, or salted *Flesh*, or *fish* ; and when any of the *Cattle* dye of any distemper, or by accident, it is given to the *Negroes*, who feed like *Princes* on it.

Their  
Food,

Their  
Drink.

Their *Drinks* are *Mobbie*, made of *Potatoes* soaked in water; *Perino*, made of *Casavie-Root* and water; *Crippa*, *Kill-Devil*, *Punch*, made of water and Sugar; *Plantin-drink*, made of *Plantain* and water; *Beveridge*, made of Spring-water, sugar, and the juyce of *Orenges*; and wine of *Pine-apples* which is only made of the juyce of the *Fruit* which is exceeding good and delicious; but the sort, as also the *Beveridge*, and *Punch*, the servants are not much troubled with.

But as for the *Master-Planters*, *Merchants*, *Factors*, and *strangers*, their Fair is far otherwise having their curious *meats* *Dishes*, as *Custards*, *Cheese-cakes*, *Tansies*; also *Sturgeon*, *Anchovies*, *Caviare*, *Botardo*, *Neats-Tongues*, besides *Pork*, *trey*, *Fish*, *Fowl*, *Mutton*, *Beef*; *Kid*, *Pork*, *Beans*, *Pease*, several *Roots*, and other good *Dishes*. And, besides the several sorts of *Liquors* already named, *Wines*, *Strong-waters*, *Brandy* and *English-Beer*; so that they find no want, and do not consider the condition of those poor wretches, their *servants* and *slaves*, who are constrained to so hard a labour.

Their  
Apparel.

The *Apparel* they allow their *servants* yearly for the men, are 6 pair of *Drawers*, 12 pair of *Shooes*, 3 *Monmouth-Caps*, 6 *Shirts*; and for the women, 4 *Smocks*, 3 *Petticoats*, 4 *Coifes*, and 1 pair of *Shooes*, besides, a *Rug-Gown* to each, to keep them warm, in the night, and to put on them when they come sweating from their labour. To the *Negro men*, they allow but 3 pair of *Canvas Drawers*, and to the *Women*, but three *Petticoates*.

But for themselves (especially the better sort) they are exceeding profuse and costly.

Their  
Lodging.

The *Lodging* of these poor wretches is worst of all, for having laboured all the day in so hot

Country

Countrey, they must but a board or rather something mocks.

Every and should they employ *Trees*, and *Truck* and else spend *Wrestling* they are *Dancing* and *ving* most head, the *Dance* to they *Da* bigger the various to the ju

It is the be in day *slaves*, and the and for dwell h swered from se stand o stir'd u ther, i ral pe and the they s that co

*Countrey*, without any nourishing *Dyet*, at night they must be contented to lye hard, on nothing but a *board*, without any *Coverled*, in their *Huuts*, or rather *Hogsties*; but *Christian servants* are something better Treated, being allowed *Hammocks*.

Every *Sunday*, (which is the only day of Rest, and should be set apart for the service of God) they employ either in the getting of the Bark of *Trees*, and making of *Ropes* with it, which they Truck away for *shirts*, *Drawers*, and the like; or else spend the day in Recreation, as *Dancing*, and *Wrestling*, which they much delight in, though they are no great Proficients in either; for in their *Dancing*, they use antick actions, their hands having more of motion than their feet; and their head, than either; nor do the men and women *Dance* together, but apart; the *Musique* to which they *Dance*, being a sort of *Kittle-drums*, one bigger than another, which makes a strange and various noise, but whether Harmonions, I leave to the judgment of the Reader.

It is thought by many, that the *Christians* should be in danger of being murdered by the *Negro-slaves*, who so much over-top them in number, and the rather, for that they are so cruelly used, and for that reason, many are fearful to venture to dwell here. But this Objection may be thus answered; that first, they are such as were brought from several parts of *Affrica*, and do not understand one anothers Language; and then they are stir'd up with an inbred hatred against one another, it being the custome in those parts, for several petty *Kings* to go to Wars against one another, and the *Prisoners* that are are taken of each side, they sell unto us, and other *European Nations* that come to *Traffique* with them; also, they are



not permitted to touch, nay, hardly to see a *Gun*, or any other *weapon*; and being kept in such a *slavery*, they are fearful of beginning such an *Insurrection*, it being present death for any that shall in the least be found to act, or contrive such a thing.

The Management  
of a Plan-  
tation.

The *Management* of a *Plantation*, ought to be the *Masters* care, yet few of them (except those of the meaner degree) are without their *Overseers*, who takes off that trouble from them, whose Office is to call them to work by the Ring of a *Bell*, at 6 a Clock in the Morning, to appoint them their several works, to give them due *Correction* upon any *Misdemeanour*, or *Idleness*; he likewise dismisses them at 11 a Clock, to go to *Dinner*, and calls them again by One a clock by the said *Bell*, and dischargeth them at 6 at night.

What I have said in this *Treatise* of *Barbadoes* concerning their *servants*, and *slaves*, may be said in that of *Jamaica*; for the *servants*, and *slaves*, are their greatest stock; those they Buy, the *servants* for a Term of years, the *Negroes* for ever; their *Apparel* which they allow to either being much the same, but their *Dyet* better; and for their labour, it may be said to be much the same, the *Island* producing the same *Commodities*.

*The Island of Barbadoes very strong.*

The Island  
very strong

This *Island* is very strong, as well by *Nature*, as *Art*, being sheltered with *Rocks* and *Shoals*; and where nature hath not thus defended it, it is Fortified by *Trenches* and *Rampiers*, with *Pallisadoes*, *Curtains*, and *Counter-Scarves*; besides, round about the *Isle*, regarding the *Sea*, is standing-*Wood*: Here are also, for its further Defence, 3 *Forts*, one for a *Magazine* for the *Ammunition*, and *Pow-*

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der to lye in, and the other two for places of *Retreats*, as occasion seryeth. They have also for their further security, a standing *Militia*, consisting of two *Regiments* of *Horse*, and five of *Foot*, which are Stour, and well-Disciplined men, and always to be Ready on beat of Drum.

### *The Government of this Isle.*

This *Isle* is Governed by *Laws* assimulated to those of *England*, for all matters either *Civil*, *Ecclesiastick*, *Criminal*, *Maritime*, or *Martial*; yet not without some few *Laws* appropriate to themselves. which are not repugnant to the *Laws* of *England*.

The Government of the Isle.

For the Execution of these *Laws*, they have their *Courts* of *Judicature*.

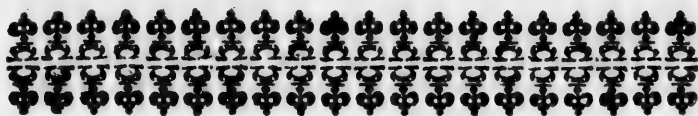
The *Isle* is divided into four *Circuits*, in each of which, there is an Inferiour *Court* for civil *Causes*, from which, Appeals may be made to the the *Supream Court*.

Here are also *Justices* of the *Peace*, *Constables*, *Church wardens*, and *Tything-men*.

And for the *Administration* of *Justice*, here are yearly Five *Sessions*.

As concerning the nature of the *Sugar-Canes*, how to *Plant* them, their *Growth*, *Cutting*, *Grinding*, *Boyling*; the *Conveyance* of the *Skimmings* into the *Cisterns*, how to *Distill* it for *Spirits*; how long it stays in the *Cureing-house*, before it be good *Muscovado-Sugar*; together with the making it into *Whites*, is not my business in this small *Treatise*, to give the Reader instructions therein, referring to Mr. *Richard Ligons* Book of the Description of this *Isle*.

See Mr. Ligons Book of Barbadoes page 87.



A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
The ISLAND of  
St. *CHRISTOPHERS*.

Its Scituation &c.

**S**T. *Christophers*, so called from *Christopher Columbus*, the first discoverers thereof, is situate in the *Latitude* of 17 degrees, and 25 min. in circuit, about 75 miles : The Land lieth high and mountainous in the midst, from which springeth several *Rivers*, which oftentimes, by reason of the *Raines* that falleth down the *Mountains*, are overflown to the detriment of the *Inhabitants*.

*The Soyl, and Commodities, &c.*

Its Soyl, and Commodities. The Soyl is light and sandy, and very apt to produce several sorts of *Fruits*, *Provisions*, and *Commodities* ; as *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, &c.

This *Isle*, by reason of its several great and steepy *Mountains*, between which are Springs of hot, and Sulphurous *Water*, with horrid *Precipices*, and

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and thick Woods, renders it very impassable through the midst : And the steepy *Ascents* of the *Mountains*, are divided into several *Stages*, or *Stories*, where are spacious ways.

On the *Sea-side* there is a *Salt-pit*, called *Gul-desac*, and not far from the said *Salt-pit*, there is a small *Isthmus* of land, which reacheth within a mile and a half of the *Island* of *Neivis*, or *Mervis*.

This *Island* is a place exceeding delightful, and of a most delectable Prospect to the Eye of the beholder ; for if the Eye be directed downwards, from the top, it hath a Prospect of curious *Gardens*, which gently descend to the *Sea-side* ; and in regard of the continual Ascent of the *Isle*, the lower Stage or Story, doth not debar the Eye of the pleasant Prospect of that which lyeth at a Remoter distance, which is terminated by those high *Mountains* : And that which maketh the Prospect the more delectable in the several *Plantations* ( which are bounded with Rows of *Trees* always in their Verdure ) are the fair *Houses* covered with glazed Slate.

*The Division of the Isle, and how Possessed.*

The whole *Isle* is divided into four *Quarters* or *Cantons*, two of which are possessed by the *English*, and two by the *French* ; which parts are not so well watered, as those of the *English*, but are better for *Tillage*, and not so *Hilly*.

The *Isle* very delightful, and of a pleasing Prospect.

The *English* are more Populous then the *French*, and have two fortified places, one commanding the great *Haven*, and the other a descent not far from *Pointe de sable*.

The *French* have Four strong *Forts*, of which one hath *Regular Works* like a *Citadel*, that of most note commands the *Haven*, and is called *Basse-Terre*, Both

Both the *English*, and the *French*, keep constant Guard at their *Forts*, placed at the entrance of the *Paths* which leads to the several *Wards*, for the better security of each other.

Their  
Churches.

Here are five *Churches* in those parts belonging to the *English*, viz. One at *Sandy-point*, one at *Palme-Tree*, another near the great Road, and two at the Inlet of *Cayonne*, with many fair Structures.

A Town  
Possessed  
by the  
*French*.

The *French*, besides their several *Habitations*, dispersed up and down in their *quarters*, have at *Basse-Terre* (near the *Haven* where *Ships* lye at *Anchor*) a *Town* of a good bigness, whose *Houses* are well built, of *Brick*, *Freestone*, and *Timber*; where the *Merchants* have their *Store-houses*, and is well Inhabited by *Tradesmen*, and are well served with such *Commodities* both for the *Back*, and *Belly*, together with *Utenfils* for their *Houses*, and *Plantations*, as they have occasion of, in exchange of such *Commodities* which are the product of the *Island*. Here is a fair, and large *Church*, as also a *publique-Hall*, for the administration of *Justice*; Here is also a very fair *Hospital*, built by the *General*, for such people that cannot get cure at their *Houses*; where they are well maintained and attended by *Doctors*, and *Physitians*, for the recovery of their *Healths*. Here is also a stately *Castle*, being the Residence of the *Governour*, most pleasantly seated, at the foot of a high *Mountain*, not far from the *Sea*, having spacious *Courts*, delightful *Walks*, and *Gardens*, and enjoyeth a curious Prospect.





A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
The ISLAND of  
*NEVIS*, or *MEVIS*.

**T**He Island of *Nevis*, or *Mevis*, lyeth not far from *St. Christophers*, as I have before noted, and in the *Latitude* of Seventeen degrees, and Nineteen minutes. Irs. Scitua-  
tion.

It is but small, being not above Eighteen miles in Circuit. Extent.

There is but One *Mountain* in the *Isle*, and that is seated in the midst, which is of a great height, but of an easy Access, and cloathed with *Trees* from its Somer to the bottom ; and about this *Mountain*, are the *Plantations* which reach to the *Sea-shore*.

*Springs of Water.*

Here are divers *Springs of Fresh-water*, and one Spring of a *Hot and Mineral water*, not far from whose Spring-head are *Baths* made, which are much frequented for the Curing of several distempers in the Body of man. A Spring  
of Mineral  
water, and  
Baths.

It

It is indifferent Fertile, and hath store of Deer, and other Game for *Hunting*.

The *Isle* is Inhabited by about three or four Thousand, who live well, and drive a *Trade* for such things as they have occasion for, by exchanging such *Commodities* as the *Isle* produceth; as *Sugar*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c.

It is a well-Governed *Colony*, where Justice is duly administred, and all Vices severely punished.

■ Their  
Churches,  
&c.

For the Worship of God, here are three Churches; and for its further defence, and safety, it hath a *Fort*, whereon are mounted several *Pieces*, for the security of the *ships* in the Road, or Harbour, called *Bath-Bay*, as also the publique-*Store-house*.

This *Isle*, as the rest of the *Caribbee's*, are troubled with *Muschetto's*, *Chigos*, *Murigoins*, and other *stinging Flyes*, which do much Annoy the Inhabitants.



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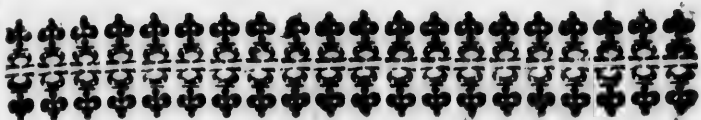
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A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
The ISLAND of  
*Antego*.

**T**He *Island of Antego*, is seated in the *Latitude* 16 degrees, and 11 minutes. *Its Situation*  
It is in Length, about six, or seven *Extents*  
Leagues, and about the same breadth in  
many places.

It is of a difficult access, and very dangerous for  
*shipping*, by reason of the Rocks which encom-  
pass it.

It hath some few *springs of Fresh-water*, besides *The number*  
which, the *Inhabitants*, which are about 8 or 900 *ber of In-*  
have made several *Cisterns*, and *Ponds*, for the *habitants*.  
preserving of *Rain-water*.

The *Isle* doth abound in *Fish*, amongst which, *Fish*  
is the *Sword-Fish* which of all others, would be  
the chief in the *Sea*.

Here are great plenty of most sorts of *Wild Fowl*, and  
fowl, and not wanting in *Venison*, and *Tame Cattle*. *Cattle*.

The *Commodities* that it affordeth, are *Sugar*, *Commo-*  
*Indico*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c. *dities*.

A  
**DESCRIPTION**  
 O F  
 The ISLAND of  
 St. VINCENT.

Its Scitua-  
 tion.

Extent and  
 Fertility.

**T**He *Island* of St. *Vincent*, lyeth in the *La-  
 titude* of Sixteen degrees.

It is about 20 miles in Length, and  
 Fifteen in Breadth, of a Fertile *soyl*, yeilding  
 abundance of *Sugar Canes* ; which grow Natu-  
 rally without Planting.

It is well watered with *Rivers*, and affordeth  
 many safe *Roads*, and convenient *Bays* for Shipping.

The *English* have here some *settlement*, but are  
 not very powerful.

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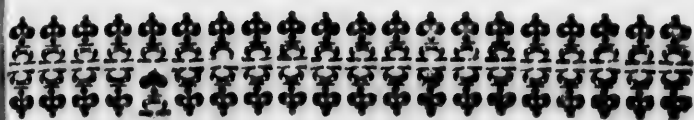
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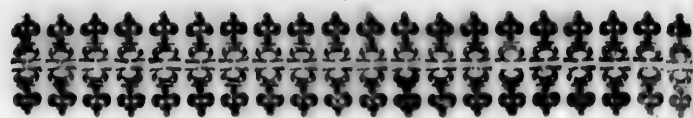
**T**His *Ile* is seated in the *Latitude* of Fifteen degrees and a half. Its Scitua-  
tion.  
It is about 12 *Leagues* in length, and 8 Extent,  
in breadth.  
On the *West* side of the *Ile*, there is a conven-  
ient Harbour for *ships*.  
It is very *Mountainous*, yet not without many  
*Fertile Valleys*, producing several *Commodities*,  
but chiefly *Tobacco*, which is planted by the *En-*  
*glish*; but the *Natives* which are *Canibals*, and  
very *Barbarous*, doth much hinder the coming  
of the *English* to settle here.

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A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
The ISLAND of  
MONTSERRAT.

Its Extent,  
Situation,  
Fertility,  
&c.

**M**ONTSERRAT, an Island of a small Extent, not exceeding Ten Miles in Length, and of a less Breadth.

It is seated in the Latitude of 17 degrees : It is much inclined to Mountains, which are well clothed with Cedar, and other Trees ; and the Valleys, and Plains are very Fertile.

This Isle is most Inhabited by the Irish, who have here a Church for Divine Worship.

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A  
 ON DESCRIPTION  
 OF  
 The ISLAND of  
 ANGVILLA.

**T**his *Iſle* is ſeated in the *Latitude* of Eighteen degrees, and One and Twenty *Minutes*. Its Situation, extent &c.

It Extendeth it ſelf in Length, about *ſix Leagues*, and in Breadth about Three.

The *Inhabitants* are *English*, which are computed to amount unto two or three Hundred, who are but poor, the *Iſle* being ſaid not to be worth keeping.

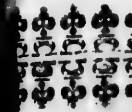


A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
The ISLAND of  
BARBADA.

Its Situation  
Fertility &c.

**B**ARBADA, or *Barboude*, situated  
the *Latitude* of Seventeen degrees and  
half.

It is an *Isle* of no great Extent, not  
ceeding Fifteen miles in Length, nor is it of  
considerable Account to the *English*, who are  
Possessors of it: Yet is it found to be of a Fertile  
Soil, and to be well stored with *Cattle, Sheep,*  
and may produce several good *Commodities*  
were it well managed to the advantage of  
*Inhabitants.*



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**E** *As*t of *Virginia*, and *Carolina*, which is a part of *Florida*, lyeth the Isles of *Bermudes*; Their Sci-  
so called, from *John Bermudes* a *Spaniard*,<sup>tuation,</sup>  
by whom they were first discovered. They<sup>and Name,</sup>  
are also called the *Summer-Isles*, from the *Ship-*  
*Crack* that one *George Summers* (an English-man)  
there suffered.

These *Isles* lye distant from *England*, about 15  
or 1600 *Leagues*, from *Madera*, 1000, or 1200;  
from *Hispansola*, 400; and from *Carolina*, which  
is the nearest part of Land, about 300 *Leagues*.

*Their Extent.*

Of these *Isles*, the greatest called *St. Georges*, is <sup>St. Georges</sup>  
5 or 6 *Leagues* long, and almost thorowout, not <sup>Isle.</sup>  
E 3 above

above a quarter, a third, or a half a League broad, the others are much less.

*Their Form, &c.*

Several Good Ports. All these *Isles* together, form a body like a *Cressent*, and inclose very good *Ports*, the chief among which, are those of the *Great Sound*, *Her-ringtons Inlet*, *Southampton*, and *Pagets*; which with their *Forts* of *Dover*, and *Warwick*, take their names from the several Noble men that were concerned as undertakers.

*The Fertility, Commodities, Fruits, &c.*

Its Fertility.

The *Earth* is exceeding Fertile, yeilding two Crops yearly; their *Maize* they gather in *July*, and *December*.

Their Fruits.

They have excellent *Fruits*, as *Oranges*, *Dates*, *Mulberries* both *White* and *Red*; where breed abundance of *Silk-worms* which Spin *Silk*.

Their Common Commodities.

Their chief *Commodities* are *Oranges*, *Conchaneil*, and *Tobacco*, with some *Pearl*, and *Ambergreese*, and with these they drive some small *Trade*.

They have plenty of *Tortoises*, which is their ordinary food, whose *Flesh* is very delicious.

[ Hogs.

Their *Hogs*, which the *Spaniards* formerly carried thither, are greatly encreased.

[ Fowles.

They have many *Fowls*, and *Birds*, amongst which, a great many *Cranes*, with a *Sea-Fowl* that breeds in holes like *Rabbits*.

Defective in Fresh Water.

They have no *Fresh-water* for their occasions, but that of *Wells*, and *Pits*, which *Ebbs* and *Flows* with the *Sea*, there being neither *Fountain* nor *Stream* in these *Isles*.

In these are not poy Colours; and webs so strangled

Here are thers in se sweet.

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*No Venimous Beast.*

In these *Isles* are no *Venemous Beast*, their *Spiders* Their are not poysonous, but are of sundry and various Shiders. *Colours*; and in the hot weather, they make their webs so strong, that oft-times the small *Birds* are entangled and caught in them.

*Cedar Trees.*

Here are *Cedar Trees*, which differs from all others in several respects, but the wood is very sweet.

*The Air and Healthfulness.*

The *Skie* is almost always Serene, and when These *Isles* darkned with *Clouds*, it commonly *Thunders*, and exceeding *Lighteth*: And the *Air* is very Temperate, and healthful. so exceeding healthful, that it is rare to hear that any one dyeth of any *Distemper*, but only Old age; insomuch, that many have removed from *England* hither, only for the enjoyment of a long, and healthful life. And those that have made any long continuance here, are fearful of removing out of so pure an *Air*.

*The Inhabitants.*

The *English* first settled themselves on these *Isles* The Inha- about the year 1612. and have now established a bitants and powerful *Colony*, there being at present, about strength of four or five Thousand *Inhabitants*, who have the *Isle* strongly Fortified the *Approaches*, which with the *Rocks* in the *Sea*, renders them Impregnable.



A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
CAROLINA.

**C**AROLINA, a New established Colony, of the English, being that part of Florida adjoining to Virginia; which makes its Northern bounds in the Latitude of 36 degrees, and extendeth it self to the Latitude of 29, which makes its extreame Southern bounds; on the East it is washed with the Atlantick Ocean, and on the West, it hath that large Tract of land which runneth into the Pacifique Ocean.

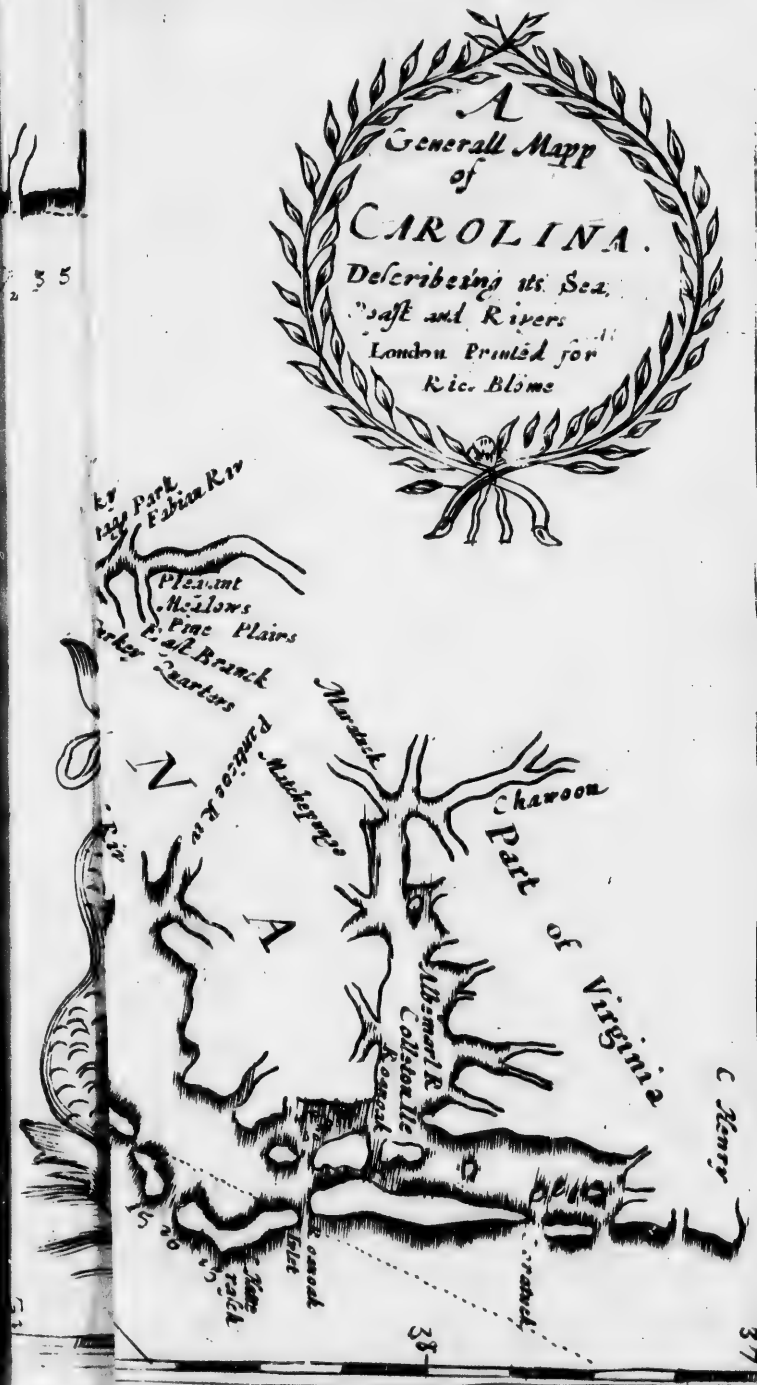
Its Bounds  
and Scitua-  
tion.

*Its Temperature, and Healthfulness.*

This  
Country  
very  
healthful.

It is a Countrey blest with a Temperate, and wholesome Air, the Heat in Summer, nor the Cold in Winter, which is not so much as to check the growth of Plants, Trees, &c. The several Fruits, and Plants, having their distinct seasons being no ways offensive to the Inhabitants. Neither is the Air thus Temperate, and Agreeable to the Natives only, but it is as Favourable to the English: And being thus healthful, hath Invited several persons from the Bermudes to settle here; who dwelling in so pure an Air, durst not venture in any other Countrey. Nor do those from the Bermudes only remove hither, upon the assurance  
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a happy life, joyned with the gaining of Fair  
*Estates*, but also many *English* from most of the  
*American Plantations*, it being generally esteemed  
one of the best *Colonies* that ever the *English* were  
Masters of; for here is *Health*, *Pleasure*, and *Pro-*  
fit to be found, which cannot be met with in so  
large a measure, in any *Countray* of the *Indies*.

*Their Fruits, Hearbs, &c.*

The Soyl is Rich, and Fertile, and produceth <sup>Their</sup> ~~Fruits,~~  
excellent *Fruits*; as *Appricocks*, *Peaches*,  
*Grapes*, ( of which the *English* have made  
good *Wine* ) *Olives*, *Walnuts*, *Apples*, *Pears*,  
*Plumbs*, *Cherries*, *Figgs*, *Mulberries*, *Straw-*  
*berries*, *water-Mellons*, *Marachocks*, *Quinces*. and  
other *Fruits* known to us in *Europe*, which for  
goodness are no ways Inferiour to them; and in  
the Southern part *Oranges*, *Limes*, *Pomgranates*,  
and *Pome-Citrons*. And indeed, the Earth is very  
apt to produce, and bring to Maturity, *Corn*, all  
sorts of *Garden-Hearbs*, and *Roots*, &c.

*Its Commodities.*

The *Commodities* which this *Countray* doth and <sup>Commo-</sup> ~~dities.~~  
may produce, are *Wines*, *Oyls*, *Silk*, ( *Mulbery-Trees*  
growing in great abundance in the *Woods* ) *Cotton*,  
*Indico*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c. And it is belie-  
ved, that here may be made of the three first *Com-*  
*modities*, *wines*, *Oyls*, and *Silk*, such great abun-  
dance, to theirs, and this *Kingdom*, enrichment;  
that besides what we shall use our selves, we may  
have wherewith to furnish *Forrain Parts*.

*Their*

*Their Trees.*

**Trees.** Besides the *Malbery-Trees*, here are those of *Cedar, Oak*, both *White* and *Red*, *Poplar, Bay, Ash*, and *Pine*; with several others whose names are yet unknown,

*Their Rivers, Fish, and Fowl.*

**Rivers.** The *Countray* is very well watered with *Rivers*, there being between *Cape-Carteret*, and *Port-Rosal*, which is not above 60 *Miles*, 5 or 6 great *Navigable Rivers*, which discharge themselves into the *Sea*, besides several others of less Remark. And these *Rivers* are plentifully stored with excellent *Fish* of sundry sorts, which being the same as are found in *Virginia*, which comes next to be treated of, I shall omit the naming of them here.

**Their Fowls.** Here are also great plenty of *Wild-Fowl*, as *Geese, Cranes, Swans, Herons, Curlews, Heath-Cocks, Oxeys, Brants, Dotterels, Widgeons, Teals*, and *Duck*, and *Mallard* in an undestroyable quantity.

*Provisions in the woods.*

The *woods* are well stored with large *Turkeys, Pheasants, Partridges, Turtle-Doves, Wood-Pigeons*, with great variety and plenty of small *Birds*. Also in the *woods*, are great plenty of *Deer*, with abundance of *Hares, Coneys, &c.*

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Here are divers delightful, and spacious *Savannas*.

*The Natives of Carolina.*

The *Natives of Carolina*, according to the observation of Mr. *John Ledener* ( who made three several journeys from *Virginia*, to *Carolina*, about the year 1670. on purpose for a discovery of those parts, and the better understanding the nature and disposition of the *Inhabitants* ) are said by him, to be a people of a ready wit, and though Illiterate, of a good understanding. For the *Account of time*, ( he saith, ) they make use of *Hieroglyphicks*, and *Emblems of things* ; likewise they instruct their *Children* in such things as relates to their *Families* and *Countray*, which is so preserved from *Generation*, to *Generation* ; where a battle hath been fought, or upon the settlement of a *Colony*, they raise a small *Pyramid* of stone, which doth consist of the number *slain*, or settled at such a *Colony*. For *Religious Rites*, either *Devotion*, *Sacrifice*, or *Burial*, they make a round circle of short *Straws*, or *Reeds*, and according to the placing of the said *straws*, or *reeds*, it is known for what it was made ; and to meddle with such *Circles*, is esteemed no better than *Sacrilege*.

He saith, they worship one *God* ; as *Creator* of all things, to whom their *High-Priest* offers *Sacrifice*, but believes he hath something else to do, than to regard *Humane Affairs*, but doth commit the Government thereof to lesser *Deities* ; that is, to good and evil *Spirits*, to whom their Inferiour *Priests* makes their *Devotion*, and *Sacrifice*. He saith, they believe the *Transmigration* of the *Soul*, and when any one dyeth, they Interr with the *Corps*, *Provisions*, and *Householdstuff* for the *Elizium* or next world, which they fancy to be beyond the

The Disposition &c. of the Natives.

Here

the *Mountains*, and *Indian Ocean*. He further saith, that from Four women, they believe all mankind Sprung, and do therefore divide themselves into as many *Tribes*; and in their *Marriages* they are very Superstitious.

He saith, they are generally well-proportionate; they are great Favours of the *English*, living together in Love and Friendship, and upon all occasions, ready to contribute their assistance unto them. They are generally of a good, and honest meaning, no ways addicted to *Vice*, or to *Extravagancies*, contenting themselves with a mean *Dyes* and *Apparel* for their present subsistence not taking much care for the time to come. He further saith, that they are much addicted to *Mirth*, and *Dancing*; they are also much prone to *honour*, and *Valour*, which they place above all other *Vertues*, which doth occasion them to be so continually engaged against one another in Wars: and that side which Fortune Crowneth with Victory, *Triumphal Jollities* are performed by them.

The *Countrey* (he saith) is divided into several petty *Kingdoms*, and the *People* in the one keep no good Correspondence with those that border upon them, and on the least occasion, wage War one against another.

In this *Countrey* of *Carolina* (he saith) that there are several *Indian Towns* which are generally the Habitation of the *King*, that commands the *Territory*.

Its Division  
into  
Kingdoms.

### *The Proprietors of Carolina.*

The Province of *Carolina* was first Possessed by the *English*, about the year 1660. and became a *Proprietorship*; which his present Majesty K. Charles the Second, granted by Patent

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tent to the Right Noble, *George Duke of Al-*  
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*Posheridge*, *Peachempe* and *Teys*, Knight of the  
 Noble Order of the *Garter*, *Captain General* of  
 his Majesties *Land-Forces*, and one of the Lords  
 of his Majesties most Honourable *Privy Council*,  
 &c. The Right Honourable, *Edward Earl* of  
*Clarendon*, Viscount *Cornbury*, and Baron *Hide*  
 of *Hendon*, &c. The Right Honourable, *Wil-*  
*liam Earl* of *Craven*, Viscount *Craven* of *Uffington*,  
 Baron *Craven* of *Hamsted-Marshal*, Lord Lieu-  
 tenant of the County of *Middlesex*, and Borough  
 of *Southwark*, and one of the Lords of his Maje-  
 sties most Honourable *Privy Council*, &c. The  
 Right Honourable *John Lord Berkley*, Baron *Berk-*  
*ley* of *Stratton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* for  
 his Majesty, &c. The Right Honourable, the  
 Earl of *Shaftsbury*, The Honourable Sr. *George*  
*Carteret* of *Hawnes* in *Bedfordshire* Baronet, *Vice-*  
*Chamberlain* of his Majesties *Household*, and of his  
 Majesties most Honourable *Privy Council*, &c.  
 Sr. *William Berkley* of \_\_\_\_\_ in the County of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Knight and Baronet, and to Sr.  
*John Colleton* of *London*, Knight and Baronet; and  
 to their *Heirs* and *Successors*.

And the said *Lords proprietors*, having by their  
*Patent*, power to establish a *Government*, and  
 make *Laws* for the better Regulation thereof, and  
 the inviting of *Inhabitants*, have formed a *Model*,  
 which is so well framed, for the good & welfare of  
 the *Inhabitants*, that it is esteemed by all judicious  
 persons without compare; but the said *Model*,  
 being too long to be set down in this small *Trea-*  
*tise*, I must be constrained to omit it.

*The Settlements of the English.*

Here are at present two considerable Settlements of the *English*, for so short a time, the one at *Albemarle-River* in the *North*, and the other about the midst of the *Countrey* on *Ashley River*, which is likely to be the *Scale* of Trade for the whole *Countrey*, as being scituate very Commodious for Shipping, and in a healthful place.

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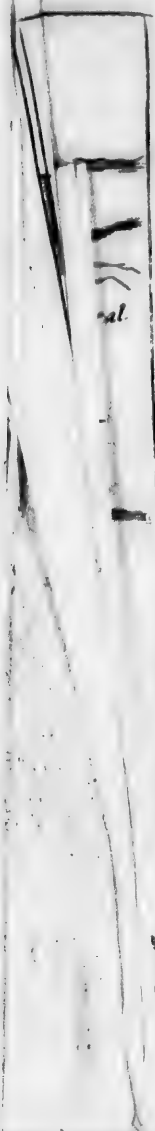


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Its  
Bounds

Its Name  
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A  
DISCRIPTION  
OF  
VIRGINIA.

*Its Bounds.*

**V**IRGINIA particularly now so called, <sup>Its</sup> hath for its Southern Limits, *Carolina*; <sup>Bounds.</sup> for its Eastern, the *Atlantick* Ocean; for its Northern, *Mariland*; and for its Western, that vast tract of *Land* which runneth into the *South-Sea*.

*Its Name.*

This *Countrey* was said to be first discovered by <sup>Its Name</sup> *Sr. Francis Drake* (as indeed all this Tract of Sea- and why'so Coast) and was so named by *Sir. Walter Rawleigh*, called. (a great promoter of this discovery,) in honour of Queen *Elizabeth*, who then Reigned.

*The Settlement of the English.*

Much time was spent in the discovery of this *Countrey*, with vast expences in the setting forth of *Ships*, and not without the great loss of many a poor wretches life, before it could be brought to perfection; but at length, through the Industry

of

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To y<sup>e</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Cecilius Calvert Baron Baltimore  
 Proprietary of y<sup>e</sup> Province of Maryland & Avalon  
 This Map is Humbly Dedicated by R. Blome

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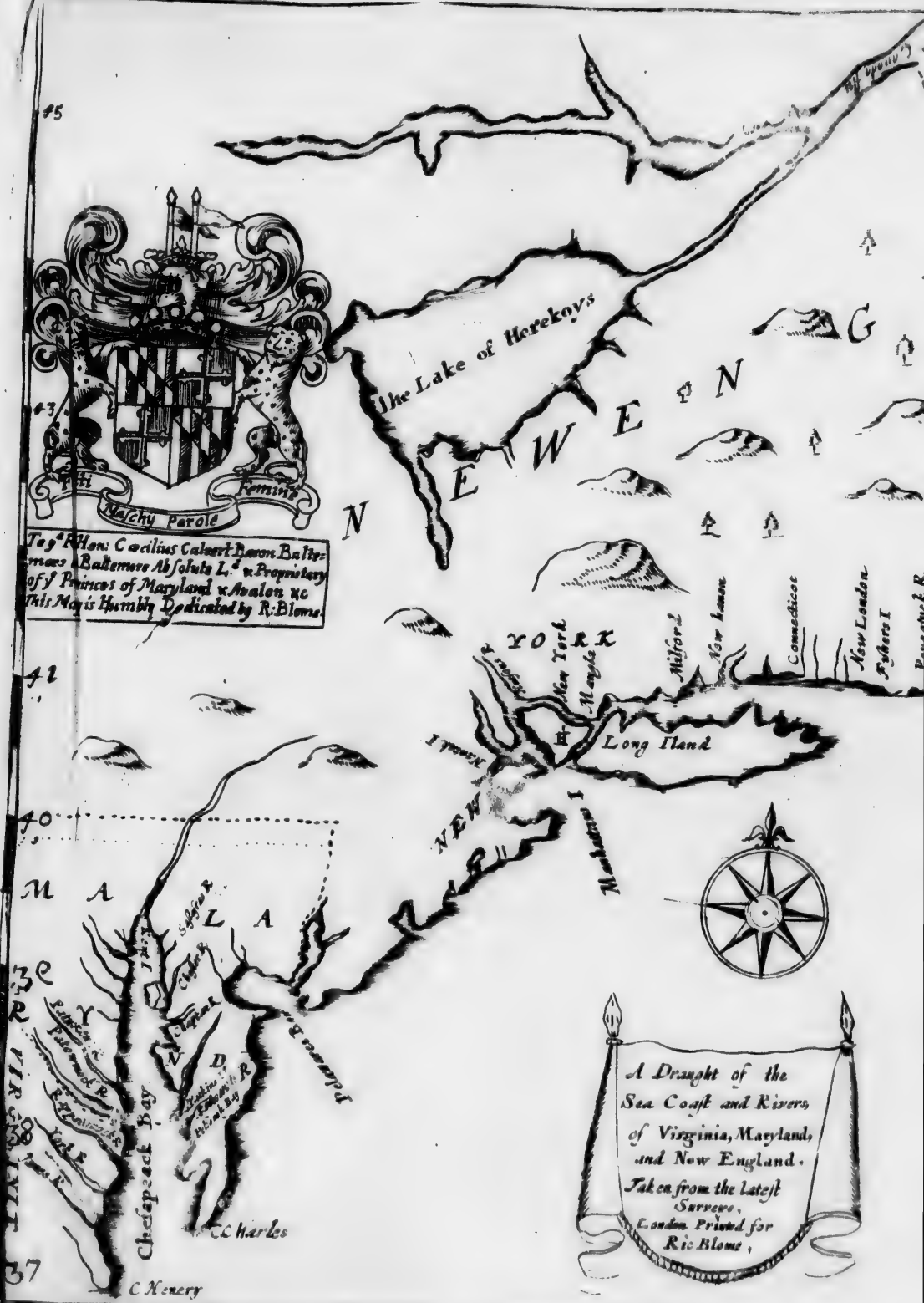
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A Draught of the  
 Sea Coast and Rivers  
 of Virginia, Maryland,  
 and New England.  
 Taken from the latest  
 Surveys.  
 London Printed for  
 Ric Blome,





† Capt. of † Captain John Smith, and other worthy persons, who took great pains for the advancement of these discoveries, fortune begun to smile on her, and about the Reign of King James, a Patent was granted to certain persons as a Corporation, and called the Company of Adventurers of Virginia. Afterwards other Patents were granted to them for larger Extents of Land excluded in the former; but the said Corporation, committing of several and frequent Misdemeanours, and Mischances, the said Patent about the year 1623 was made Null; since which it hath been free for all his Majesties Subjects, to Trade into these parts.

#### *Its Air and Temperature.*

Virginia now very healthful. This Countrey is blest with a sweet and wholesome Air, and the Climate of late very agreeable to the English, since the clearing of Woods; so that now few dyeth of the Countreys disease, called the Seasoning.

#### *The Soyl.*

The Soyl very Rich. It is every where interlaced with delectable Hills, and rich Valleys, and of a Soyl so Fertile, that an Acre of ground commonly yieldeth 200 Bushels of Corn, and is very apt to produce what is put therein, as English Grains, Roots, Seeds, Plants, Fruits, &c. besides those appropriated to the Countrey, and other adjacent parts of America.

#### *Their Fruits.*

Excellent Fruits. Here are excellent Fruits in great abundance, which may be compared with those of Italy or Spain, as Apricocks, Peaches, Mellons, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Grapes, Figgs, Quinces,

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res, Maracocks, Fuchamines, Chesnuts, Walnuts,  
Olives, Straberries, Rasberries, Goosberries, and  
Mulberries in great abundance.

Of their Apples they make Syder ; of their  
Pears, Perry ; and of their Grapes, Wine.

### *Their Roots and Herbs.*

They have several sorts of Roots, as Potatoes, Plenty of  
Carrets, Turnips, Artichoaks, Onyons, Cabbages, Roots, and  
Colly flowers, Sparagus, &c. And most sorts of Herbs.  
Garden herbs, known to us, in great plenty.

### *Their Fowles, and Birds.*

Here is great plenty of Fowl, as wild Turkeys, Abun-  
and whole- which usually weigh 6 stone; Partridges, Swans, dance of  
agreeable to Geese, Ducks, Teal, Widgeons, Dotterells, Fowle.  
oods; so that Heathcocks, Oxeyes, Brants, Pidgeons, Cranes,  
sease, called Herons, Eagles, and several sorts of Hawkes.  
And for small Birds, innumerable quantities of  
undry sorts, as Blackbirds, Thrushes, Red-birds;  
and above all, the Mock-bird, which counter-  
iteth the notes of all Birds.

### *Their Wilde Beasts, and Tame Cattle.*

They have great store of wilde Beasts, as Lyons, Virginia  
Bears, Leopards, Tygars, Wolves, and Dogs like well stored  
Volves, but bark not ; Buffeloes, Elks, whose with beasts  
flesh is as good as Beef ; Rosconnes- Utchunquois, and Tame  
Cattle.  
Deer, Hares, Bevers, Ottors, Foxes, Martins,  
Moulcats, Wesells, Musk-Rats, Flying Squirrels,  
xc. And for Tame Cattle, Cows, Sheep, Goats,  
Hoggs, and Horses in great plenty.

## Their Fish.

Variety of  
Fish.

Here is great plenty of Excellent Fish, as well in the Sea, and Bay of *Chesopeack*, as in the Rivers, viz. *Cods*, *Thornback*, *Sturgeon*, *Grampuses*, *Porpuses*, *Drums*, *Cat-Fish*, *Basses*, *Sheepsheads*, (which makes Broath like that of *Mutton*) *Cony-Fish*, *Rock-Fish*, *Crecy-Fish*, *White Salmon*, *Mulletts*, *Soles*, *Plaice*, *Mackrel*, *Trouts*, *Perches*, *Conger-Eels*, *Herrings*, *Oysters*, *Shrimps*, *Cockles*, *Muscles*, &c.

## Commodities.

The Pro-  
duct of the  
Countrey.

*Commodities* which the Countrey doth, or may produce, are *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Hops*, *Rape-seed*, *Annice-seed*, *Woad*, *Madder*, *Pot-Ashes*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Silk*, (if they would make it, *Mulberry-Trees* here growing in such great plenty) *Sassafras*, *Sarsaparilla*, several sweet *Gums*, and *Balsomes* of Sovereign vertues, several sorts of *Plants*, *woods*, &c. used by *Dyers*, here are veins of *Aloms*, *Iron*, and *Copper*, sundry sorts of Rich *Furrs*, *Elk-skins*, (which maketh excellent *Buff*) and other *Hides*, *Pitch*, *Tarr*, *Rozen*, *Turpentine*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, and *salted Flesh* and *Fish*, which find vent at the *Barbadoes*, and other *Caribbean Isles*; but above all these, their cheif *Commodity* is *Tobacco*, which they are sure to find vent for, and is the Standard by which all other *Commodities* are prized; but it were well for the *Inhabitants* if they would imploy their time, about the making of *Silk*, or some other *Commodities*, which in short time would be found more advantageous unto them, and then their *Tobacco* would not be so great a Drug as of late it is, insomuch that the

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## Virginia.

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*Merchant* oft-times had rather lose it, then to pay the charges and Duties of *Freight, Custome, Excise, &c.*

Here groweth a kind of *Flax*, called *Silk-grass*, of which the *Indians* make *Thred, & Strings*, and is good to make *Linnen-cloath*, and *shifts*, and would make excellent strong *Cables*.

### *Their Trade.*

Here all *Trades-men*, especially *Handicrafts* finds good encouragement; and for those *Commodities* aforesaid, the *English* ( who have the sole *Trade* ) bring them all sorts of *Apparel*, all manner of *Utensils*, belonging to *Household-stuff*, or necessary in their *Plantations*, or otherwise; also *Wine, Brandy*, and other strong *Drinks*; likewise all *Silks, Stuff*, and *Cloath*, both *Linnen* and *wollen*, which they convert to several uses according to their *Fancies*, being now supplied by *Taylors*.

Their Trade.

### *Their Trees.*

Here groweth sundry sorts of *Trees*, of the red and white *Oak, Black Walnut, Cedar, Pine, Cypress, Chesnut, Poppler, Ash, Elm, &c.* many of which are very good for the building of *Ships*, and other uses.

### *The Rivers.*

This Countrey is well watered with several great, and strong *Rivers* which lose themselves in the Gulph or bay of *Chespeak*, which gives entrance for shipping in this *Country*, as also to *Mary-Land* next adjoyning; which said *Bay* is very large, Capacious, and Comodious for *Shipping*.

*Merchan*

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ping, being said to run up into the *Countrey* northwards 75 Leagues: its breadth in many places being 5, 6, or 7 Leagues, and sometimes more and 6 or 7 Fathom deep, and its opening to the South between *Cape-Henry*, which begineth *Virginia*, and *Cape-Charles* on the other side opposite, being about 10, or 12 Leagues wide.

Its chief  
Rivers.

The principal of these *Rivers* begineth at *Cape-Henry*, are *Pawhatan*, now called *James-River*, being very large and Commodious for ships, and found navigable about 50 Leagues. *Pamunke*, now *York River*, also large and Navigable, about 20 Leagues. *Rapahanock* or *Toppahanock*, likewise a good River and Navigable, about 40 Leagues, which is the last River of *Virginia* Northwardly, that falls into the *Bay of Chesapeake*.

#### Their Towns.

Upon, or near, these *Rivers* for the convenience of shipping, the *English* are seated, which at present do amount unto the number of about 30, or 40000, and have some *Towns*, the chief amongst which, is *James-Town*, or rather *James City*, commodiously seated on *James-River*; The *Town* is beautified with many fair and well built Brick Houses, and as it is the chief town of the *Countrey*; here is kept the *Courts* of *Judicature* and *Offices* of publique concern; not far from which, at *Green-Spring*, resideth the *Governor* Sir *William Berkley*.

Elizabeth  
Town.

Next to *James-Town* may be reckoned that of *Elizabeth*, seated at the mouth of the said River, a well built Town.

Dales-  
Gift.

Also *Dales-gift*, *Wicocomoco*, *Bermuda*, and others.

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*The English Government.*

*This Countrey is Governed by Laws agreeable Virginia with those of England, for the deciding of all under a Causes both Civil and Criminal; which said Laws good Go- are thus made by the Governour, appointed by his vernamen. Majesty, with the content of the General Assembly, which doth consist of his Council, and the Burges- ses chosen by the Free-holders.*

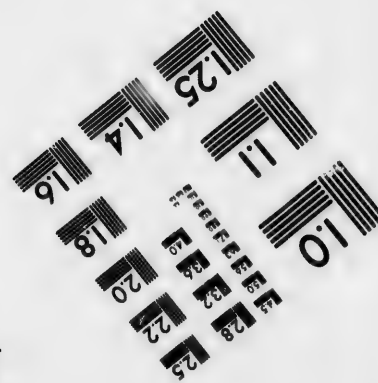
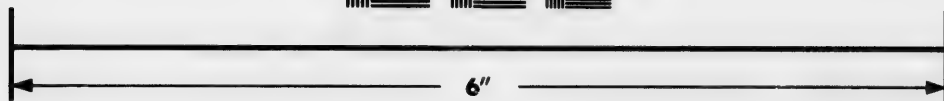
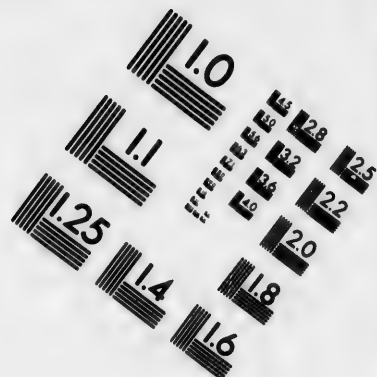
*And for the better Government, the Countrey, which is possessed by the English, is divided into several Counties, in each of which are Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other Officers, which are from time to time appointed by the Governour; The names of the Counties are those of Carotuck, Charles, Gloucester, Hartford, Henrico, James, New-Kent, Lancaster, Middlesex, Nansemond, Lower-Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Rappabanock, Surrey, Warwick, Westmorland, Isle of Wight, and York, and in each of these Counties, are held petty Courts, every month, from which there may be Appeals to the Quarter Court held at James-Town.*

*The Natives or Indians.*

*Virginia was, and yet is the habitation of divers sorts of Indians, which have no dependance upon each other, being of particular Tribes, and having their peculiar King to Govern them; every Indian-Town, or rather poor Village, being the habitation of a King; and these People do rather live at enmity, than amity together. And as to their Dispositions, Manners, Religions, &c. there is found a difference; but most of all in their Languages; so that those People may not impro-*

perly





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perly be called so many several *Nations*.

They are generally a sort of people well proportionate, stout, of a swarthy complexion, their Hair black, and flaggy, which they wear long; they are of a ready wit, very Subtle, and Treacherous, not much addicted to labour, being too great lovers of their ease; they are much given to *Hunting*, and going to *Wars* with each other, their Weapons being the *Bow* and *Arrows*, at which they are very expert, being good marks men; but of late they have got the use of *Guns*, and other *Weapons*, through the folly of the English in shewing them. They are very loving and obedient to their *Kings*; in matters of *Religion*, they observe strange *Ceremonies*, and their *Priests* (which are esteemed *Conjurors*) make *Sacrifices* for them. They believe the *Transmigration* of the *Soul*, and have strange fancies about the *Creation* of the *World*, they believe there is a God, but think he hath something else to do then to concern himself with things below, as too inferior for him, and do therefore not Worship him; but the *Devil* they Worship out of a fear, lest he should destroy them, as having the power of them.

Their  
Apparel.

Their *Apparel* is but mean, only contenting themselves with something to cover their Nakedness, and for the better defending themselves from the weather they anoynt their Bodys with certain *Oyles* mixt with *Bears Grease*.

Their  
Houses.

Their *Houses* are no better then our *English Hogsties*, and are made of *Boughs*, and covered with *Bark* of *Trees*; and in the midst thereof, is placed their *Chimney*, or *Fire-place*.

Their  
Dyes.

Their *Dyes* in meaness, is answerable to their *Houses*, not endeavouring to please their *Palets* with curious *Sauces*, or pompering their Bodies with provocative *Meats*.



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A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
MARYLAND.

*Its Scituation and Bounds.*

**T**He Province of *Maryland* lying between the degrees of 37, and 50 minutes, or thereabouts, and 40 degrees of *Northern Latitude*. It hath for its Bounds on the South, *Virginia*, (from which it is parted by the River *Patowmeck*, whose Southerly bank divides the Province from *Virginia*;) on the East, the *Atlantick Ocean*, and *Delaware-Bay*; on the North, *New-England*, and *New-York*, formerly part of *New-England*, lying on the East side of *Delaware-Bay*, and on the West, the true *Meridian* of the first fountain of the River of *Patowmeck*,

The Bay of *Chesopeack* giving entrance to Ships *Chesopeack* into *Virginia*, and *Maryland*, passeth through the Bay. heart of this Province, and is found Navigable near 200 Miles; into which falls the Rivers of *Patowmeck*, *Patuxent*, *Ann-Arundel*, (alias *Severn*) and *Sasquesahanough*, lying on the West side of the Bay; and to the East of the said Bay, those of *Choptanke*, *Nantecoke*, *Pocomocke*, and several other Rivers



*Rivers and Rivulets*, to the great improvement of the Soyl, and Beauty of this *Province*.

The Countrey of late, since the Felling of the woods, and the Peoples accustoming themselves to *English Dyes*, is very healthful and agreeable to the constitution of the *English*, few now dying at their first coming, of the *Countreys Disease*, or *seasoning*. And as to the Temperature of *Air*, the *Heats* in *Summer*, receive such seasonable allays from gentle Breezes, and fresh Showers of Rain; and the *Cold* in *Winter*, is of so little durance, that the *Inhabitants* cannot be said to suffer by either.

The countrey very healthful.

### *Their Soyl, &c.*

The *Countrey* is generally plain and even, yet rising in some places into small and pleasant Hills, which heighten the beauty of the adjacent *Valleys*.

The *Soyl* is Rich and Fertile, naturally producing all such *Commodities* as are in the precedent discourse set down as peculiar to its Neighbouring Colony, *Virginia*; as all sorts of *Beasts* and *Fowl*, both Tame and Wild; *Fish*, *Fruits*, *Plants*, *Roots*, *Herbs*, *Gums*, *Trees*, *Balsomes*, &c. As likewise all *Commodities* produced by Industry, are here found in as great plenty and perfection: But the general trade of *Maryland* depends chiefly upon *Tobacco*; which being esteemed better for a *Forreign Market* than that of *Virginia*, finds great Vent abroad; and the *Planters* at home, in exchange thereof, are furnished by the *Merchant* with all necessaries, for himself, his *House*, *Family*, and *Plantation*.

Their Coyns, and way of Trade.

There is a Competent stock of ready Money in this *Province* both of *English*, *Forreign*, and his *Lordships own Coyne*, yet their chief way of *Commerce* is by way of Barter, or Exchange of *Commodities*.

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*modities*, which may be judged to be no ways in-  
considerable, since 100 sail of *ships* from *England*,  
and the *English Plantations*, have of late Years  
been known to trade thither in one Year.

*The Natives.*

The *Natives*, as to their *Complexion*, *Stature*,  
*Customs*, *Dispositions*, *Laws*, *Religions*, *Apparel*,  
*Dyet*, *Houses*, &c. are much the same as those  
in *Virginia*, already treated of ; being likewise  
many different *Tribes*, or sorts of People, and  
each Govern'd by their particular *King*.

*The Government, &c. of this Countrey.*

This *Province of Maryland*, his Majesty King  
*Charles* the first in *Anno* 1632, granted by *Patent*  
to the Right Honourable *Cacilius Calvert*, Lord  
*Baltimore*, and to his *Heirs* and *Assignes* ; and by  
that *Patent* created him, and them, the true and  
absolute Lords and *Proprietors* of the same, ( sa-  
ving the *Allegiance* and *Sovereign Dominion* due  
to his Majesty, his *H.*, and *Succeffours* ; ) there-  
by likewise granting to them all *Royal Jurisdicti-*  
*ons*, and *Prerogatives* both *Millitary* and *Civil* ; as  
power of enacting *Laws*, *Martial Laws*, making  
of *War*, and *Peace*, pardoning of *Offences*, Con-  
ferring of *Honours*, *Coyning* of *Money*, &c. And  
in acknowledgment thereof, yeilding and paying  
yearly to his Majesty his *Heirs* and *Succeffors*,  
two *Indian Arrows* at *Windsor Castle* in the Coun-  
ty of *Berks*, on *Easter Tuesday* ; together with the  
Fifth part of all the *Gold* and *Silver Ore* that shall  
be found there.

For the better inviting of people to settle here,  
his Lordship, by advice of the *General Assembly* of  
that

that *Province*, hath long since established a *Model* of good and wholesome *Laws* for the ease and benefit of the *Inhabitants*, with tolleration of *Religion*, to all sorts that profess the Faith of *Christ* : which hath been a principal motive to many to settle under that *Government*, rather then in another where liberty of Conscience was denied them.

#### *Its Division into Counties.*

The  
Names  
of the  
Counties.

This *Province* where it is peopled with *English*, is severed into 10 *Counties*; to wit, 5 Eastwards of *Chespeak Bay*, as *Cecil*, *Dorchester*, *Kent*, *Sommerset*, and *Talbot*; and 5 westwards of the said *Bay*, as *Ann-Arundel*, *Baltimore*, *Calvert*, *Charles* and *St. Maries*. And in every one of these *Counties*, there is held an inferiour *Court* every two months for small matters, from which there lyeth Appeals, to the *Provincial Court*, held at *St. Maries*. Here are likewise certain *Magistrates* appointed by his Lordship in each *County*, as *Sheriffs*, *Justices of the Peace*, &c.

#### *Their Towns.*

St. Maries  
Town.

The *Inhabitants* (being in number at present about 16000) have begun the building of several *Towns*, which in few Years 'tis hoped may come to some perfection; as *Calverton*, *Herrington*, and *Harvey-Town*, all Commodiously seated for the benefit of *Trade*, and conveniency of *Shipping*, but the principal *Town* is *St. Maries*, seated on *St. Georges River*, being beautified with divers well-built *Houses*, and is the chief place or scale of *Trade* for the *Province*, where the *Governour* the Right Honourable the Lord *Baltimore* hath his *House*, and where the *General Assembly*,  
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and *Provincial Courts* are held, and *Publique Of-*  
*fices* kept ; but at present the said *Governour*  
doth reside at *Mattapany*, about 8 Miles di-  
stant where he hath a fair and pleasant *House*.  
And for the better assisting the said *Gover-*  
*nour* , in matters that concerns the *Go-*  
*vernment* of the *Province* , he hath his Coun-  
cil, &c.





A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
New-YORK.

**A**djoyning to *Mary-Land*, Northwards, is a Colony called *New-York*, from his *Royal Highness* the Duke of *York*, the *Proprietor* thereof by grant from his Majesty, and is that part of *New-England* which the *Dutch* formerly seized, and called the *New-Netherlands*.

*Its Fertility, &c.*

This  
Country  
very Fer-  
tile,

It is a *Country*, of a Rich and Fertile Soyl, well watered with *Rivers*, as is *Mary-Land* already spoken of, and is found to produce the same *Beasts*, *Birds*, *Fish*, *Fruits*, *Commodities*, *Trees*, &c. And in as great plenty.

*Its Town.*

*New-York* Here is one very considerable *Town*, first built by the *Dutch*, and called *New-Amsterdam*, which name is now changed to *New-York*: It is well seated both for *Trade*, *Security*, and *Pleasure*, in a small *Isle* called *Mahatan*, regarding the *Sea*, made so by *Hudsons-River*, which severeth it from *Long-Island*, which said *River* is very commodi-

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ous for *Shipping*, and is about two Leagues broad. The *Town* is large, containing about five hundred well-built *Houses*; and for Civil Government, it hath a *Mayor*, *Alderman*, a *Sheriff*, and *Justices of the Peace* for their *Magistrates*. For the further security of this *Town*, here is raised a *Fort* called *James-Fort*, which is very strong, and well Defended and Maintained with *Men*, and *Ammunition*. The *Town* is Inhabited by the *English* and *Dutch*, and hath a considerable *Trade* with the *Indians*, for the *Skins* of *Elks*, *Deer*, *Bears*. &c. Also for those of *Bever*, *Otter*, and other *Furrs*; and doth likewise enjoy a good *Trade* with the *English*.

#### The Natives.

This Countrey is also possessed with sundry sorts of people, not much unlike the *Indians* of *Virginia*, being well-proportioned, *Stout*, *Swarthy*, *Black haired*, very expert in their *Bow*, and *Arrows*, which are their chief weapons of War. They are courteous to the *English*, of a ready Wit, and very apt to receive Instructions from them; upon the least Offence, the man turneth away his wife, and marrieth again, and the *Children* begotten by her, she taketh with her, the *Man* not regarding them. *Fornication* is here permitted. They observe several *Ceremonies* in their *Religious Rites*, and are said to worship the *Devil*, whom they greatly fear. Their *Priests* are no better then *Sorcerers*, who strangely bewitch these silly *Creatures*. When any woman findeth her self quick with *Child*, she keepeth herself chaste, or untouched by man until her delivery, the like she observeth in the time of her giving Suck. A strange custom which our *European Dames*



*Dames* would not well like of! They are very obedient and loving to their *Kings*: They believe the *Transmigration* of the *Soul*; and concerning the *Creation* of the *World*, have strange fantastical opinions. They are much addicted to *Dancing*, *Sports*, and *Recreations*, observing *Festival Times*.

Their *Habit* is but mean, as the rest of the *Indians*, yet do they *Paint* and besmear their *Faces* with several *Colours* by way of *Ornament*.

Their *Dyes* and *Habitations* are also as mean.

They are much addicted to go to *Wars* against one another, and do seldom give quarter to any but the *Women* and *Children*, whom they preserve, and make use of for the encreasing their strength.

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A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
New-ENGLAND.

*Its Situation.*

**N**ew England is seated North of *Maryland*, which according to the report of *Capt. Smith*, hath 70 Miles of *Sea Coast*, where are found divers good *Havens*, some of which are capable to harbour 500 sail of *Ships* from the fury of the *Sea*, and *Winds*, by reason of the interposition of several *Isles* (to the number of about 200) which lie about this *Coast*.

And although this *Countrey* is seated in the midst of the *Temperate Zone*, yet is the *Clima* more uncertain, as to the *Heat* and *Cold*, then those *European Kingdomes*, which lie *Parallel* with it; and as to *Virginia*, this may be compared as *Scotland* is to *England*.

*Its Situation.*

*The Air.*

The *Air* is here found very healthful, and very agreeable to the *English*, which makes them possess many potent *Colonies*.

*The Air.*

*Its Inhabitants.*

The Dis-  
position of  
the Natives  
much like  
those of  
Virginia.

This Countrey is possessed by divers sorts of People, who are Governed by their particular Kings, and do much differ in Customs, and Manners, from one another, as those Indians inhabiting in Maryland, Virginia, and other parts of America. And to live generally at variance with each other. They have their several Towns and settlements, and their Riches doth consist in their Furs, and Skins; which they sell to the English.

*When first Inhabited by the English.*

This Countrey became first to be a Colony of the English about the Year 1605, being granted by Patent from King James, to certain proprietors under the name of the Plymouth Company; but divers years were spun out, with great expences, and not without sundry casualties befalling on the Adventurers, before it became any thing considerable, and in a settled condition.

*Their Rivers and Fish.*

Excellent  
Fish.

This Countrey is well watered with Rivers, the chief amongst which, are Agament, Connet-  
cut, Kinebequy, Merrimeck, Mishuin, Mistick, Neraganset, Pascataway, Pemnaquid, Tachobacco, &c. And in these Rivers, together with the Sea, are taken excellent Fish, as Cod, Thornback, Sturgeon, Porpuses, Haddock, Salmon, Herrings, Mackeril, Oysters, Lobsters, Crab-Fish, Tortoise, Cocles, Muscles, Clams, Smelts, Eels, Lamprons, Alewives, Basses, Hollibuts, Sharks, Scales, Grampus, and Whales.

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# New-England.

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## Their Fowls, and Birds.

Here are great variety of Fowls, as Pheasants, Partridges, Heath Cocks, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Herons, Cranes, Cormorants, Swans, Widgeons, Sheldrakes, Snipes, Doppers, Blackbirds, the Humbird, Loon, &c.

## The Beasts, both Tame and Wild,

The Wild Beasts of chief note, are Lyons, Bears, Foxes, Rackoons, Mooses, Musquashs, Otters, Bevers, Deer, Hares, Coneys, &c. and for Tame Beasts, Cows, Sheep, Goats, Swine, and Horses.

Amongst the hurtful things in this Countrey, the Hurtful Rattle-Snake is most dangerous. Here are also things, several sorts of Stinging Flyes; which are found very troublesome to the Inhabitants.

## Their Trees, and Fruits.

Here are sundry sorts of Trees, as the Oak, Cy-Fring, prus, Pine, Chesnut, Cedar, Walnut, Firr, Ash, Asp, Elm, Alder, Maple, Birch, Sasafra, Sumach, several Fruit-Trees, as Apples, Pears, Plumbs, with several others that are growing in Virginia, and Mary-land, which I have already took notice of.

## Their Commodities, and Trade.

This Countrey affordeth several sorts of rich Commodities, Furs, Flax, Linnen, Amber, Iron, Pitch, Tarr, dities and Cables, Masts, and Timber to build Ships, also Trade. several sorts of Grain, &c.

The Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade to Barbadoes, and other our American Plantations,

in supplying them with *Flower, Bisket, Salt, Fleſh* and *Fish*, &c. And in return bring *Sugars*, and other *Commodities*; as well for their own use, as to sell again. They also drive a considerable Trade with *England* for wearing *Apparel, Stuffs, Silks, Cloath*, several *Utenſils* for their *Houſes*, *Iron, Brasses*, and such like things that are useful to man and not found amongst them.

As to the *Coyns, Weights, and Measures* of *New-England*, and the rest of the *American Plantations* belonging to his *Majesty*, they are the same with those of *London*, but as to *Coyns*, they are not much made use of in *Trade*, their way being *Bartering*, of one *Commodity* for another; but at *Jamaica* they have plenty of *Spanish Coins*, and at *Barbadoes* those of *England*.

The *English* now Inhabiting in *New-England*, are very numerous, and powerful, having a great many *Towns*, many of which are considerable.

### The English Government.

The Government of the Inhabitants of *New-England*.

The *Inhabitants* are Governed by *Laws* of their own making, and have their several *Courts*, and places of *Judicature*, and assemble together, at their set times, and places, as we<sup>ll</sup> for the making of *New Laws*, abolishing of *Old*, Hearing, and Determining of *Causes*; as for the Election of a *Governour, Deputy-Governour, Assistants, Burgesſes*, and other *Magistrates*, (every *Town* having two *Burgesſes*) each *County* Annually Electing such like *Officers*, for the looking after the like *Affairs* in the said *Colony*. And in matters that concern *Religion* and *Church-Government*, they are very strict and make a great shew, being much of the stamp of the *Rigid Presbyterians*.

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## New-England.

### The Towns.

Here are several Towns, as *Boston*, the *Metro-Boston* polis of *New-England*, Commodiously seated for *Traffique* on the Sea-shore; It is at present a very large and spacious *Town*, or rather *City*, composed of several well-ordered *Streets*, and graced with fair and beautiful *Houses*, which are well Inhabited by *Merchants*, and *Tradesmen*, who drive a considerable *Trade*, for such *Commodities* as the *Countray* affordeth, to *Barbadoes*, and the other *Caribbee Isles*, as also to *England*, and *Ireland*; taking in Exchange such *Commodities* as each place affordeth, or are found useful to them. It is a place of a good strength, having two or three *Hills* adjoyning, on which are raised *Fortifications*, with great *Pieces* mounted thereon, which are well guarded.

*Charles-Town*, seated on and between the *Rivers Charles* and *Mistick*; it is beautified with a large and well-built *Church*, and near the River side is the *Market-place*, from which runneth two *streets*, in which are divers good *Houses*.

*Dorchester* scituate near the *sea*, where there falleth in two *Rivulets*. An indifferent *Town*.

*Cambridg*, formerly *New-Town* seated on the *River Merrimeck*: this *Town* consisteth of several *Streets*, and is beautified with two *Colledges*, and divers fair, and well-built *Houses*.

*St. Georges-Fort*, seated on the mouth of the *River Sagadebeck*.

*New-Plimonth*, seated on that large *Bay* of *Potuxed*.

*Reading*, commodiously seated about a great *Pond*, and well-warered, and Inhabited. In this



## New-England.

Town are two *Mills*, one for *Corn*, and the other for *Timber*.

*Salem*:

*Salem*, pleasantly seated between two *Rivers*.

Other Towns placed Alphabetically.

*Berwick*, *Braintree*, *Bristol*, *Concord*, *Dartmouth*, *Dedham*, *Dover*, *Exeter*, *Falmouth*, *Glocester*, *Greens-Harbour*, *Hampton*, *Hartford*, *Haverhill*, *Hingham*, *Hull*, *Ipswich*, *Lin*, *Mulden*, *New-bury*, *New-Haven*, *Northam*, *Norwich*, *Oxford*, *Rowley*, *Roxbury*, *Salisbury*, *Sandwich*, *Southampton*, *Spring-field*, *Sudbury*, *Taunton*, *Water Town*, *Wenham*, *Weymouth*, *Woburne*, and *Farmouth*.

Most of these *Towns* beareth the names from those in *England*, and many of them are of good account, being commodiously seated, either on the *Sea-Shore*, or on *Navigable Rivers*, and are well inhabited. And most of those *Towns* are known to the *Indians* by other Names.

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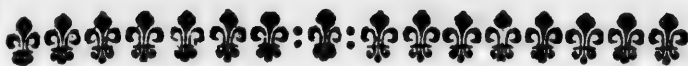
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A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
*NEW-FOUND-LAND,*

**N**ewfoundland is an Island in Extent equal to *England*, from whence it is distant <sup>Its Situation,</sup> little above 600 *Leagues*, lying near half way between *Ireland*, and *Virginia*.

It is *situated* betwixt the degrees of 46, and 53, of Northern *Latitudes*, and it is only severed from the Continent of *America*, by an Arm of the *Sea*, like that which separates *England* from *France*.

*Its Bays, Rivers, Fish, Fowl, Beasts, &c.*

It is Famous for many spacious and excellent <sup>Its Bays & Rivers,</sup> *Bays*, and *Harbours*, and within the *Land* for the variety of Fresh *Springs*, whose waters are exceeding delicious.

It is enriched by nature, with plenty of *Fish*, <sup>Its Fish,</sup> *Land*, and *Water-Fowl*, and sufficiently stockt with *Fowles*, *Deer*, *Hares*, *Otters*, *Foxes*, *Squirils*, and other <sup>Beasts,</sup> *Beasts* which yeild good *Furrs*: And though not over-run generally with *Woods*, it doth afford ( besides store of *Fewel* ) abundance of stately <sup>Trees,</sup> *Trees*, fit for *Timber*, *Masts*, *Planks*, and sundry other uses.

*The soyl and Climate.*

The Soyl in most places is reputed fertile; the Climate wholesome, though the rigour of the winter season, and the excess of *Heats* in *Summer*, doth detract something from its due praise.

*How Inhabited.*

Its Inhabitants.

The North and West part of this *Countrey* the *Native-Indians* Inhabit, though but few in number, and those a more rude and savage sort of People than those of *New-England* and other places in the adjacent Continent, already taken notice of.

*New Found-Land first discovered by the English.*

The English the true Proprietors of New-Found-Land.

The *Island* of *New-found Land* was first discovered by the *English*, who are the true *Proprietors* thereof, excluding all *Forreign* right, and justifying the same to belong to the Crown of *England* only, whose Interest hath been there continued by several, under the Reigns of divers *Kings* and *Queens*.

The *Ld. Baltemore* the proprietor of *Avalon* in *New-Found-Land*.

In the year 1623, Sir *George Calvert* Knight, then *Principal Secretary* of State, and afterwards *Ld. Baltemore*, obtained a *Patent* of part of *New-found-land*; which was erected into a *Province*, and called *Avalon*; where he caused a *Plantation* to be settled, and a stately *House* and *Fort* to be built at *Ferryland*, and afterwards Transported himself and Family thither, and continuing the *Plantation* by his *Deputy*, till by descent (after his Lordships decease) it came to his son and heir the Right Honorable *Cecilus*, now Lord *Baltemore*, who by *Deputies* from time to time, was no less careful

careful to preserve his Interest there, which though during the last troubles in *England* it was by Sir *David Kirks* means, for some years discontinued, he was soon reinvested in the same by his Majesties most happy Restauration.

There is no part of *New-Found-Land* generally more happy for multiplicity of excellent *Bays*, and *Harbours*, then this *Province*, and where vast quantities of *Fish* are yearly caught by the *English*, especially at *Ferryland*, and the *Bay of Bulls*. But the whole *Coast* of the *Island*, affords infinite plenty of *Cod*, and *Poor-John*, which is the chief *Commodity* of the *Isle*, which is grown to a settled *Trade*, for these many years, to the *enrichment* of all those that *Trade* thither.

*A great bank of Land.*

East of *Newfoundland*, over against *Cape-Ray*, A great Bank of Land, at the distance of about 70 miles, lyeth a great Bank of Land, of about 300 miles in Length, and not above Seventy five in Breadth, where broadest. It lies under the Sea many Fadoms deep, so the Ships of a considerable Burthen may ride over it: and about this Bank lies dispersed several small *Isles*, called by *St. Sebastian Cabot* (the first discoverer) *Los Baccaloos*, or the *Isles of Cod-fish*, from the prodigious quantities of *Cod-fish* there found, which were said to obstruct the passage of his Vessels.

*The Trade to this Island.*

The *French*, *Dutch*, *Biscaners*, and other Nations that yearly *Trade* hither amounting to be between 3 or 400 Vessels, are assured to find sufficient *Freight* of *Cod* and *Poor John*, which they find

good vent for in the *Streights, Spain, France,* and other *Countrys* to their great profit and encouragement.

And were the *English* diligent to inspect the advantage that might accrue to this *Nation*, by settling *Plantations*, on the Island, and raising *Fortifications* for the security of the place ; we might give Law to all foreigners that come to Fish there, and in few years engross the whole *Fishing* to our selves : the greatest *Balance* perchance of *Forraign Trade*.

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The present State  
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**ALGIERS,**

In the Year, 1678,

Also,

A List of the Ships then be-  
longing to that Port.

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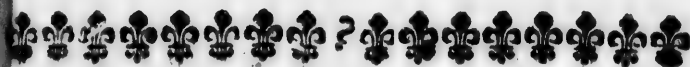
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THE  
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*Their first Rise. The several Changes of the Government. The manner of the present State. The principall Persons in Credit. What people the City of Algiers consists of, and the Number of the Inhabitants. Their Navall Forces and Sea-discipline. Their Territories, Revenue and Trade.*

**B**Y the ancient Records of the *Duan Hoggi* or publique Secretary, it appears, that the City was formerly Commanded by the *Genoues* and *Spaniards*, who kept a constant Garrison in the Castle that stands at the head of the Mold, of about 300 Men, until the defeat of *Bajazet* by *Tamerlane* the Great; When two *Brigantines* of fugitive Turks put in there for shelter, who conspiring with the *Arabs* and *Tuors*,

*Moors*, in a few days after on a holy-day as they were at Masse, fell upon them, and became their Masters. Whereupon as having before practiced the Trade of Piracy, they armed all the Vessells they could make themselves Masters of, and in a short time had a Sail in *Corso*: They built then likewise the *Cassake* where the publique Treasure is kept, and the principall Magazine for Armes and provisions, and formed a government by a *Duan*, who was to set every Saturday to consult of private affairs; Till in the year of the *Hegira*, 810. in respect to the Grand Seignior they admitted *Bashaws* of his, to prelide in the *Duan*, and to govern them: the Command of the *Cassake* only keeping in their hands; the first whereof was called *Osman-Bashaw*, allowing them 1200 Dollars *per Annum* out of the pay, besides the Allowance of all sorts of provisions for his whole Family and Officers.

Under these *Bashaws*, who above the said allowance found ways to exact great Treasures from the *Moors* and Inhabitants, insomuch that some of them after their ordinary 3 years Residence have been known to carry away 200000 Dollars: besides Jewels, &c. They lived in great obedience notwithstanding all the said oppressions, untill the time of *Usuff Bashaw* a gallant Prince, and one that made it more his business to encrease the Conquests against the *Moors*, then to Masse up wealth: For which reason then upon the Petition of the publique *Duan* his Commission by the Grand Seignior was renewed. He took *Constantine* from the *Moors*, *Bugia* from the Christians, and *Bona* from the *Tuniseens*. Marched with his Army into the *Zachary bodayes* Se, and continued his Conquests 4 months march towards *Angola*, all which are to this day tributary to *Algiers*: so

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having been 2 years in the Camp, he returned in great Triumph, accompanied with all the popular applauses imaginable. But all this could not save him from the secret conspiracy of his *Kya*, who having had the sweetness and benefit of the pay, in his absence made a faction against him, murdering him in the *Badistan* or Market-place, in the year 1642.

Since which time though they have received the *Bashaws*, sent by the *Grand Seignior*, yet have they never admitted them to sit in the *Duan*, or to meddle with publick affairs, but have been Me- zuled, receiving only their ancient allowance; The extraordinary Revenues being wholly taken away: So that his place being of not so great profit as was formerly, it hath not been so greedily sought for at the *Ottoman* Port: Witness this present *Bashaw Ismael*, who hath lived here now 15 years, after the said Rebellion there has been a person chosen out of the *Duan* to sit over the pay, and had the stile of Governour; to his care was committed the receipt and payment of all mony brought into the publique, and his presence required at the pay of the Soldiers, which is every two months: 13 persons have since succeeded in this Office, whereof I finde but one to have dyed in his bed, others having been poisoned or murdered by some means or other: The last that served in this Office was *Aly Aga*: and cut in peices by the Soldiers in the year 1672. after the ships were burnt at *Bugia*, when the said *Aly Aga* came to the government. The *Duan* consisted of *Bulgabashees*, *Teobashees*, and *Teondabashees*, in all about 1000 persons: besides the Soldiers would come into the *Duan* upon any forrein affairs that was to be debated; so that it was a Rabble of people, and confused multitude, untill he found

found to reduce them to 48 of each Quality before mentioned, viz. 144 persons in all, whereof he was the head. The day that he was murdered, all the Soldiers were in arms, in great confusion; some that were of his party fled and escaped, and others were kil'd in the street, and in their houses. The *Bashaw* then brought out the *Grand Seignior's Bandara*, and made Bargain that all the Soldiers should come under it, which was readily submitted to; So that 'twas believed the *Bashaw* would be brought into the Kings house or place of Judicature, and the former authority of his predecessor not only restored, but also the Keys of the *Cassake* given to him; When in the Middle of the Tumult, a bolder fellow than the rest, cryed out, to bring in *Mahomet Rais Treig*, formerly Admiral, but at that time in disgrace, this cry was seconded by all the Sea-faring People, and in lesse then half an hour it was determined to fetch *Treig* to the Kings house. The Old-man knew not whither they came to Kill or Crown him, but as soon as he came there, he was given to understand, that they had chosen him Governour, which he obstinately refused, untill some that occasioned his coming thither, cryed, Father, will you let us suffer by your humility? upon which he made a bold speech to the Soldiers, telling them withall, if they gave the Government into his hands, he would be absolute, and no ways controlled by the *Duan*; whose counsell he would willingly adhere unto, but the decisive Vote to be left to him: they unwilling to refuse him any thing at that time, did above all things deliver unto him the Keys of the *Cassake*, never before in the possession of one man, but kept by eighty *Bulgabashees* that attended there by turns; 80 every week going up, and exchanging the other 80. and so proclaim-

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ing him by the Name of *Dey*; making him superintendant over all the Militia by Sea and Land; Director of the *Cadees*, and head of the *Duan*.

To his assistance they joyned *Bobba Hassan*, one that married his Daughter; a stout Turk, and well learned in the *Mahometan Law*: To his charge is committed all receipts and payments; so that he has the same Office, the former Governors had: he is intitled the *Deys* Lieutenant, and General of the Army out of the City. He acts in all respects with as absolute power as the *Dey* himself and neither of them makes use of the *Duan* for any thing but trifling affairs.

There is also an *Aga* or Lord-Major of the City exchanged every two months: This Office is taken gradually, as will be seen in the Manner of the Militia; he is attended by 8 *Grand Choufes*, and several other Officers; hath Drums, Trumpets, and other musick allowed him, and 12000. dollars to defray the charge of his *Agaship*. He is the second person in the *Duan*, and has a *Kia* that acts like a Chamberlain of the City, and decides all differences that happen between one Inhabitant and another, unless it be some criminal Cause, and then he carries them to the *Dey*; ora Cause in Law about the Title of houses, &c. and then he sends them to the *Caddi*, who is to determine the matter *Gratis*: All other places of trust, Civill as well as Military, are wholly in the disposal of the *Dey*, or his Lieutenant *Bobba Hassan*; who so well understand each other in the Government, that hitherto nothing has been contradicted what one has proposed or acted.

1. The City consists of several sorts of people as *Cololis*, or the Sons of Turks born here; which for the most part are brought up to handy-Craft Trades.



**Trades.** For since the time of *Maharam Bafhaw*, which was in the year 1625. the *Cololi*, made a conspiracy against the Government, and seized on the *Cassake*, and blew it up; wherein was by estimation 500 barrels of powder; hoping by this means to bring the Government into their hands, but they were presently overcome: And it was then decreed, that none of the *Cololi* should ever be capable of any publick Office by land for the future; yet they are continued in pay, and may rise to 40. doubles per Month, according to their Merits.

2. The *Jews*, whereof there are two sorts; the Natives consisting of 13000. families; which for the most part are handy-Craftsmen and Brokers. The other Christian Jews, so called because they are bred up in *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*: he goes habited like the people of the Country from whence he came; these are for the most part Merchants and cunning fellows above the rest.

3. The *Tagareens*, or banisht Moors from *Andalazia*, of which there is about 800. families they are the principall people that deal in Slaves, and are great *Armadors*, to fit out Ships against the Christians, being for the most part very rich.

4. *Ferbeens*, so called from the Isle of *Ferbes* near *Tunis*, these are all Merchants and Pedlars, and may be about 300 families, besides comers and goers, who may have 6 or 8 barks and Vessells yearly trading between *Ferbes*, *Alexandria*, *Tripoli*, *Tunis*, and *Algiers*.

5. The Native Moors that have by little and little, gotten houses and habitations within the City, these be about 700. families.

6. *Cabiles*, *Biscaryes*, and *Moors*: from the *Zacinary* or Southern Country; they serve as porters, and are lesse esteemed among the Turks, then

then Christian slaves. They attend the Soldiers to dress their horses, and other slavish services ; for which they have no other Reward but a little bread : They are in number at least 5000.

7. I know not if it may be proper to set down here the Christian slaves also, that according to the best computation, are constantly in *Circa*, 18000. of which about 900. are gally-slaves, who are very miserable, the rest are imployed by their several Patrons, some in their gardens, houses, or sent to Sea, according to the professions and Quality of their Patrons, by whom for the most part they are better treated then any slaves in the Grand-Seigniors Dominions: having the benefit to keep Shops, Taverns, or work upon their handicraft-trade, paying their Patrons certainty per month, not exceeding 3 Dollars per month, according to the best agreement they can make ; and what they make more, is not in the power of the Patron to take away from them, by which means many thousand Captives obtain their liberty by their own industry.

They have also liberty to say and hear Masse every day in the week at the respective Banyard, and place allowed for that service : The Protestants also have a place to preach and pray in ; the which is performed in the English *Consulls* house, by the several Nations, as *English, Germans, Dutch, &c.*

They have also an Hospitall maintained by the King of *Spain*, with an allowance of 12000. Dollars per annum, and Doctors, Chyrurgeons, and Apothecarys, and two Fathers of the Order of Saint *Trinity*, to say Mass. There is also a Vicar-general, who hath an allowance of 6000. Dollars per annum, from out of *France*, being left as a Legacy by the Old Dutchesse of *Orleans* : All the

aforenamed people are commanded by the *Levant* Turks, which in all exceed not 16000. Out of which they have 3. Camps, or marching Armies, and 13. Garrisons to be supplied, besides the Ships, and Gallies at Sea: So that in the Town, to govern this vast multitude, is seldome left more then two thousand Soldiers.

It would fill a great Volume to relate the differences and heresies they have one among the other in their Religion, but all the Mahometans frequent one and the same Mosques, and Churches, and are not so inveterate one against the other as the several sects among the Christians.

The Militia consists of two sorts of Soldiers, of which the principal are the *Levant* Turks, brought hither yearly by Ships, that are employ'd in that service, as occasion requires: At their first entrance into the pay, they are called *Young* Turks, and have 4 doubles *per* month, and 4 loaves of bread *per diem*, and a lodging in the *Casharee* or publick Quarter; his pay encreases one *double per annum*, and one *double* every time he goes into the Camp, and engages against the Enemy, and one *double* for every head he brings from the Enemy. At the death or removall of any *Bashaw*, *Dey* or Governour, the pay encreases one *double per* month, untill his pay amounts to 40 doubles *per* month, and his bread to 8 loaves, *per diem*, and then he is in full pay, and can rise no higher in pay although he has never so high an Office. So that the *Dey* himself his pay is no more then 40 doubles *per* month, and 8 loaves of bread, though he has other perquisites, &c. that amounts to a vast but an unknown sum.

A Soldiers first preferment is to be a *Spahi* or Trooper: from a *Spahi* he comes to be a steward of the *Casharee* or a Quarter-Master for his Tent;

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## of Algiers.

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from thence an *Onde-bashaw* and then a *Teo-bashee*.  
The Eldest *Teo bashee* is *Kia* or High-sheriff of the  
City; who in 2 months becomes *Aga* or Lord  
Major of the City; whose Office, as I have a-  
bore said, lasts but 2 months, and then he is Mes-  
fled and past all Offices of the Government, stands  
in full pay, and is called a *Mesfled Aga*: It is  
usual to be 30 or 40. years in pay before they  
come to that Office: But the poorest Soldier, and  
though never so ignorant or incapable, when his  
turn comes, is set on horse-back, and has a rich  
Vest put upon him; and made *Aga* for 2 months,  
which may be worth him besides the honour about  
500 dollars.

There are several Soldiers who after they arrive  
to be *Spahies*, desire to continue so, and then the  
next to him takes his Office: Of these are about  
2000. that have an allowance for their horses, and  
are in full pay, keep running up and down the  
Country, and have free-Quarter wherever they  
go among the Moors, and assist the *Beyes* to gather  
in contribution, &c.

A *Renegado* that is written in the pay, enjoys  
all the benefit that a natural Turk doth, and is  
made *Aga* when his turn comes as well as a *Le-  
vant Turk*. If a slave turn *Renegado*, it is in the  
pleasure of his Patron, to have him written in the  
pay, for he continues still a slave unless his Patron  
give him his Liberty: There are *Renegado's* writ-  
ten in pay about 3000.

The next sort of Soldiers are called *Zwows*:  
These are Moors that list themselves in pay upon  
any extraordinary occasion, and are *Durante be-  
neplacito*, and their pay never exceeds above 20.  
*doubles per month*, but their Officers which are ele-  
ctive are better paid. These are always placed in  
the Front of the battle with muskets: To which

may be added the *Subbylins*, a sort of resolute Moors, that wait upon the Turks and live upon the spoil of the Enemy. They Fight with pikes or lances only. Of the *Zwows* are in Number and pay, about 4000.

When they Fight with the Moors, and overcome them, all the spoil of the Enemy is brought to the *Deys* or General Tent; It being accounted a great crime and disgrace for any Soldier to touch the worth of an Asper; but to get the heads of the Moors and bring them to the *Deys* Tent; receiving for every head, as before has been said, a double per month in pay, till he come to full pay; by which means they seldome or never give Quarter in time of Fight. Nor is there any enemics in the world that have hatred one to another as the Moors and Turks. Their order of March and discipline in the Camp is so little different from the Turks in other parts of the *Grand-Seigniors* Territories, that it will be needless to relate more of them.

Their Naval Forces about 6 years since was the greatest part destroyed by the English at *Cape Spartel* and *Bugia*, but they have since built about 40 sayl of Ships, good Men of War, from 20 to fifty Guns and upwards, besides Brigantines, Gallies, and other small Craft; A list of the most considerable being annexed to this discourse. But since our last breach with them, there has been several taken and sunk, which are noted in the List. I have also added a list of the English Ships taken by them. The manner of maintaining their Ships is quite different to any that I have ever seen or heard of. For of all the said Ships and Gally's not one of them belongs to the publique, but all to private persons, Armed out as our Priveteers are in *England*.



The Soldiers that go to Sea in the Ships are not taken notice of when they imbarque, nor are any Commanded to that service; So that it is not easy to know how many men goes in each Ship, being sometimes twice as many as at other times: and if a Soldier lose a leg or an arm in the Sea-service, he is cut off half his pay, and is incapable of any other Office in the publick. The *Armadors* that fit out the ships, provide no Ammunition for the small Arms, but each Soldier findes his own Musket and Cutles, with powder and shot: For provisions they have only bread and vinegar and a few Olives from the *Armadors*.

They lye always upon the deck without Cabins or Hamacks, and are Quartered in time of fight not much different to what they are in our Men of War: The Soldiers that are upon the upper deck, and stand only to their Muskets, are called *Tyffa*: they have great encouragement for entring a prize in the fights. He that gets the Ensigne has a Reward, sometimes of 300 dollars, and the like is given to the first, second, and third man that enters, according to the hazard he hath attempted when a prize is taken. There is no plunder belongs to any one, but all is brought to the mainmast and sold, and the mony is kept and joyned to the rest that the Ship, Goods, and slaves are sold for.

One Eighth part of the goods and slaves belong to the publick and half of the hull of the Ship, The other half belongs to the *Armadors*, after the baylick or publick part is deducted. One half of the rest is the *Armadors*, the Remainder belongs to the Ships Company, and is thus shared.

The *Caphi* has 20. shares for himself, the Lieutenant 5 shares, the Gunner 3. shares, the Gunroom Crew and best Soldiers have 2. shares, the common Soldiers one share, the Christian slaves 2. shares,



a savage Moor, of which many go to Sea, one share.

There goes always an *Aga* in each Ship, whose Office is the same of a Judge Advocate, and has a greater Command over the men then the Captain, except in time of Fight : he is sent on board by the publick to represent at his return any difference that should happen on board in time of the voyage : he has for his pains 3. shares.

All goods that are taken in the prize, as well the Christians as the hull of the Ship, are sold by an Out-cry, and the whole sum kept entire untill all be sold, and then after the publick part is deducted, the *Armadors* and Soldiers share the rest as beforementioned.

The Gallies are seldome armed out but in the Summer, and are rather a charge to the *Armadors* then a profit, having seldome taken any purchase considerable; the charges putting out a Galley is usually upon such persons as are known to be very wealthy, who have a banyard to keep their slaves, whereof there are 3 according to the Number of the Gallies, to each whereof belongs 300 slaves, out of whose Ransomes the *Armadors* draw no small profit; buying them commonly for an inconsiderable price, and not granting them their Liberty again but at high rates; the poorest of them pays 1000 *doubles*, or about 300 *dollars*, port-charges included.

The Territories of *Algiers* are bounded on the east with *Tunis*, within 2 days march of that City is a Town called *Calla Astenan*, where is a garrison of 20 Soldiers sent from *Algiers*; the yearly Tribute brought from thence is 20000 *doubles*.

The next is *Tibnisa*, a garrison of the like force, and paid the same Tribute of 20000 *doubles per Annum*.

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The next is *Biscary*, it lies Se from *Algiers* 15 days Journey, hath a garrison of 100 Soldiers, and pays Tribute 120000 *doubles per Annum*; The Soldiers of *Biscary* upon their yearly exchange, in their march home, receive their yearly tribute of thirty Negroes from a place called *Worgola*.

The next is *Constantine*, a famous and strong City, so well seated and fortified, that 100 Soldiers, lying in garrison are able to defend it against 10000; and pays tribute 150000 *doubles*.

The next to *Constantine* is *Bona Hafa*, a garrison of 100 Soldiers, and pays 10000 *doubles per Annum*, 100 kentalls of butter.

The next is *Mesella*, and has 20 Soldiers, pays tribute 10000 *doubles*.

The next is *Lemora*, and has 20 Soldiers, and pays tribute 8000 *doubles per Annum*.

The next is *Barenan*, a famous City built by the Christians, and seated among the Mountains 7 days march Se; It hath a garrison of eighty Soldiers, and pays tribute to the Bey or General of the Army, 50000 *doubles per Annum*.

The next is *Coole* near *Bona*, a Sea-port, and hath 20 Soldiers, and pays 15000 *doubles per Annum*.

The next is *Giggery*, hath a garrison of 20 men, and pays 15000 *doubles per Annum*, famous for the great defeat given the *French* there, in the year 1663.

The next is *Bugia*, where Sir *Edward Sprag* burnt their *Armada*, hath a garrison of 100 Soldiers, and pays 12000 *doubles per Annum*.

To the Westward their territories extends 2 days journey from *Fez*, and *Morocco*; The principall and most remote Town is *Tamafin*; an ancient and large City well inhabited by the Moors and *Cololi*, who are married and live there; the

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garrison consists of 100 Soldiers, and pays 100000 doubles per Annum.

The next to *Trimasin* is *Cola Bana Rasht*, hath 20 Soldiers, and pays tribute 20000 doubles per Annum.

The next is *Mustagan*, a fine Town well fortified on the Sea-side, has a garrison of 100 Soldiers, and pays tribute to the *Bey*, 100000 doubles per Annum.

Besides these is *Shershell*, *Dellus*, *Collia*, *Beeda*, *Milyeane*, *Massona*, *Medden*, and diverse other Towns inhabited by the Moors, and several Turks are married, and live among them.

For the Collection of these contributions of all these parts, are 3 Camps yearly sent forth, besides the forementioned garrison, who are yearly relieved: To each of these Camps is a *Bey* or *Governor* that farms the Contribution.

The first Camp is called the *Shurt Mahallas*, commanded by *Naradine Bey*, and rangeth all the East, as far as their utmost bounds to the Eastwards, his Army consists of 50 Tents, in each Tent is 40 Soldiers, he pays 50000 doubles per Annum.

The second is *Maballa Tittera*, or the Southward *Kamp*. They consist of 15 Tents, and 200 *Spahes*, they are commanded by *Delle Bey*; who gathers contribution 60 days journey Southward, from whence he brings many Negros of *Angola*, and sometimes gold, having farmed it for 115000 doubles per Annum.

The third is *Carpe Mahallas*, or the Western *Kamp*, they consist of 60 Tents, and gather contribution within 2 days journey of *Fez*, and all the Westward parts from *Algiers*. This Camp is Commanded by *Ben Ashia Melius*, brother to the Captain that was taken in the *Algier Frigate*, he

pays the publick 5000 doubles per Annum.

Besides the Revenues, the City of Algiers receives from the handicraft-Trades, 18180 Dollars per Annum.

The Jews pay 2886 Dollars per Annum.

The Farmers of the wax and hides, pay 85000 dollars per Annum.

The French pays for the Corall-Fishing at Bastion, 25000 dollars per Annum.

The Genoueses pay for the priviledges they enjoy upon Tabarca 10000 dollars per Annum.

The Custome of goods may amount to 20000 dollars per Annum.

Moreover if any Turk dyes without any heir lawfully begotten, his whole estate goes to the publick; if he has one or more Daughters, the goods of a Turk are given to the Daughter; but of a Moor, a daughter cannot inherit. This brings in an unknown and vast Revenue; It hath been computed some years to amount to 400000 dollars.

From the poor slaves arises no small profit to the publique, for after the slaves are sold at the Badistan or Market-place, they are carryed to the Kings house and out-cryed again; where every farthing that is more offered for them then was in the Badistan, turns to the benefit of the publique; besides even slaves pays 15 dollars for his head and 10 per Cent. for so much as he is redeemed for.

Add to this the eighth of all prizes & what else is exacted by many avenues laid upon all sorts of people, which all amounts to a vast and unknown Sum of Mony.

Every 2 Months they pay the Soldiers, and what mony is found remaining is sent up to the Cassake, from whence they have never yet taken any thing. So that a masse of wealth is believed to be

be therein, and might defray the charge of an Army fit to take both that and the *City*; when it was blown up by the *Cololis*, that part stood where the Treasure is, and received little or no damage.

The trade of *Algiers* is the most inconsiderable of any great popular *City* in the World, depending chiefly upon the successe of their piracies.

Among the Turks I do not finde ten Merchants as they only use to *Tunis* and *Alexandria*, from whence they are supplied with Linnen Cloath, Coffee, and other Merchandizes.

The handicrafts men are chiefly *Cololis* or Sons of Turks, being incapable of any office in the government, are brought up to earn their bread, and are improved in their severall Arts.

Every trade and profession hath an *Eman* or Master of the Company whose care is in effect the same of a Master and Warden of a Company in *London*, but more absolute; it being in his power, and also incumbent upon him, to chastise any with blows, when he shall deserve it, or lay what forfeit he sees cause, upon any Misdemeanour, to force them to pay their debts (if any) for any Commodity belonging to their Trade, and to demean themselves civilly: Each Trade lives in a street by it self; The power given the *Eman* is no small ease to the Governours.

They have a Fabrick of Cloath and Linnen, and almost all things necessary for mankind; so that the Manufactures they stand in need of from Christendome is so often supplied by Merchants, I say prizes, that the Consumption of the place supplied by Merchants is most inconsiderable. Of English, the goods brought hither, is chiefly Cloath, of which 400 peices per annum is the greater consumption, some Iron, Lead, and Tyn,

but



but in all not enough to employ one good Ship two voyages in one year.

The Current mony of the Country is *Aspers*, of which 232 is a peice of Eight; a Coin altogether unfit for any other Country, being not full  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an Ounce of Silver in a Dollar. They coin also *Sultanees* of Gold, which is just the weight of an *Hungarian Ducket*, and is worth 2 peices of 8 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in *Aspers*. So that a Merchant that brings his Wares hither, by selling them for the mony of the Countrey, findeth losse of 20. *per cent.* upon exchange of *Spanish* money: that it hath much discouraged all Trade hither.

The greatest production of Merchandize to be transported of the growth of the Country, is *Wax*, about 300 Kentells *per annum*; Hydes about 20000. and other things worth nothing; but of Prize-goods no small plenty having been, as I have particularly noted, 187. Prizes brought in in less then two years and a half: All goods that are not contraband to be brought from *Spain* and *Italy*, pay 11 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  *per cent.* Custom. A Ship pays 50 dollars port-charges and a barrel of powder to the *Casabee*: The weights and measures are no ways altered since the time that several have undertaken to give an account thereof.

Since their last breach with us, we have taken 5 of their Ships, 2 of them being the Cheifest they had, *viz.* the *Marygold*, and the *Tyger*, the first carrying 40 Guns, the other 38. the Number of Men in each Ship being between 6. and 7. hundred. Of ours they had taken before the 9th of *March* last, 43. Sayl all of them very small Ships, except 3 or 4. A List of whose Names, with the Names of the Master and Number of Men is added to this Discourse.

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# A List of the Ships in *Algiers* in the Year, 1678.

	Ships Names.	Captains Names.	Men.	Guns.	What in the fleet
<i>Taken</i>	Marigold.	<i>Aly Rais</i> Canary.	350	40	Marigold.
1	Golden horse.	<i>Mabo. Rais</i> the <i>Dey's</i> Son.	400	50	Horse Rampant.
2	White horse.	<i>Bashaws</i> Ship.	400	50	Horse Passant.
3	Lyon.	<i>Hassan Rais.</i>	350	40	Red Lyon.
4	Citron-tree.	<i>Hamet Segiera.</i>	350	40	Citron-tree.
5	Orange-tree	<i>Sampson Rais.</i>	350	40	Orange-tree.
<i>broke up</i>	Moon.	<i>Regip Rais.</i>	350	40	Half-moon in a ring
<i>sold</i>	Sampson.	<i>Usuph Rais.</i>	200	40	Sampson.
6	Seven-stars.	<i>Busfon Rais.</i>	250	36	Seven-stars.
	Fountain.	<i>Bakir Oggia.</i>	250	36	Fountain.
	Lemon-tree.	<i>Aly Rais.</i>	250	36	Lemon-tree.
<i>taken</i>	Two Lyons.	<i>Braim Rais.</i>	250	36	2 Lyons. (2 Calibash)
<i>sunk</i>	Moskitto.	<i>Nassan Rais.</i>	250	34	Stambol Church &
9	Pine tree.	<i>Mahomet Torsett.</i>	250	30	Pine-tree.
<i>broke up</i>	Sunn.	<i>Cornetta.</i>	200	28	Sun-Blew.
<i>gon to tr.</i>	Yellow rose.	<i>Topall Oggia.</i>	200	18	Yellow Rose.
<i>sunk</i>	Sunn.	<i>Fortas Cordally.</i>	200	24	Golden-Sun.
10	Three roses.	<i>Mustapha Cbelebee.</i>	200	24	Three Roses.
11	Moon.	<i>Biskaine.</i>	200	24	Half-Moon.
12	Flowerpot.	<i>Mustapha Rais</i> Canary.	300	34	Golden flower-pot.
13	Green rose.	<i>Corally Rais.</i>	200	24	Green-rose. (red.
14	Orange-tree.	<i>Mustapha Rais</i> Genoves.	250	36	Orange tree painted
15	The Star.	<i>Mustapha Rais</i> Greek.	250	30	Starr.
16	Ring & pearl.	<i>Regip Rais.</i>	200	24	Ring and Pearl.
17	A Carvell.	<i>Omar Rais.</i>	150	16	Little rose.
<i>shore ca.</i>	Pearl.	<i>Ashatt.</i>	150	16	Pearl.
<i>gone</i>	2 Staggs.	<i>Mahomet Rais</i> Maltees.	200	20	Two Staggs.
<i>broke up</i>	Great Pearl.	<i>Adulcadar Rais.</i>	200	24	Great pearl.
<i>taken</i>	Little Lyon.	<i>Mustapha Rais.</i>	150	16	Lyon.
18	Pearl & 3 roses	<i>Tagarine Rais.</i>	80	8	Pearl & 3 roses.
<i>broke up</i>	Orange-tree.	<i>Mustapha Rais</i> Genoves.	300	36	Orange tree support ed with 2 Lyons.
19	Sea-horse.	<i>Morat Rais.</i>	160	16	Sea-horse.
<i>taken</i>	Star.	<i>Mustapha Oggia.</i>	160	16	Starr.
20	A Sattia.	<i>Regip Rais.</i>	80	8	Madonna.
	A Sattia.	<i>Haggy Aly Rais.</i>	50	2	2 Patrerols: A faint.
	Seaven Brigantine.	3 galleys.			(brought home.
	Six new Ships	on the Stocks.			
<i>taken</i>	Tiger.		600	38	Tigar taken and
21		<i>Haggi Oman.</i>	40		
22		<i>Benashia Melia.</i>	30		
23		<i>Mustapha rais</i> Dantzick	34		Ships a building names of the ships unknown.
24		<i>Ashatt Rais.</i>	34		
25		<i>Mahomet Engles.</i>	36		
26		<i>Bostangee.</i>	36		



# A List of the Ships brought in and destroyed by the *Algier Corsayres.*

The Ships Names.	The Masters Names.	Number of Men.
The <i>Anne</i> and <i>Joan</i> of <i>Bristol</i> .	Peirce Smith.	5
The <i>Isabella</i> of <i>Monroff</i> .	Robert Williamson.	12
The <i>Ark</i> of <i>Barnstable</i> .	George Bewes.	6
The <i>George</i> and <i>Peter</i> of <i>London</i> .	Christopher Howard.	8
The <i>Richard</i> of <i>London</i> .	John Podd.	13
The <i>Dorothy</i> of <i>Dartmouth</i> .	Gilbert Wakeman.	8
The <i>John</i> & <i>Elizabeth</i> of <i>London</i> .	John Eglesstone.	7
The happy return of <i>Margaret</i> .	John Brook.	9
The <i>Katherine</i> of <i>London</i> .	Samuel	17
The <i>Priscilla</i> of <i>Plimouth</i> .	George Matherus.	10
The <i>Lyon</i> of <i>Bristol</i> .	Walter Davis.	29
The <i>George</i> of <i>Goptham</i> .	Robert Harni.	8
The <i>Phenix</i> of <i>London</i> .	John Spurrell.	40
The <i>Content</i> of <i>Bristol</i> .	Henry Cowell.	8
The <i>John</i> and <i>Thomas</i> of <i>Apfome</i> .	John Babbige.	6
The <i>Robert</i> of <i>Dartmouth</i> .	William Helman.	5
The <i>Desire</i> of <i>Gapthome</i> .	William Feppard.	8
The <i>Charles</i> of <i>London</i> .	Thomas Pallant.	6
The <i>Pearl</i> of <i>London</i> .	John Smith.	16
The <i>Tredega</i> , of <i>Bristol</i> .	William Wraxell.	12
The <i>Fortune</i> of <i>Waterford</i> .	Anthony Fittzgerrall d.	10
The <i>Prosperous</i> of <i>London</i> .	Henry Wickers.	7
The <i>Hopewell</i> of <i>Dartmouth</i> .	John Hangdon.	19
The <i>Endeavour</i> of <i>Plimouth</i> .	Thomas Rouse.	14
The <i>Fane</i> of <i>London</i> .	Micheall Barron.	8
The <i>Susanna</i> of <i>New-York</i> .	Jacob Lessler.	10
The <i>Madera Merchant</i> of <i>London</i> .	William Shaddock.	23
The <i>Trevila Merchant</i> of <i>London</i> .	John Pse.	11
The <i>Margaret</i> & <i>John</i> of <i>Plymouth</i> .	Benjamin Leverton.	7
The <i>John</i> of <i>Plymouth</i> .	John Hitchins.	7
The <i>Roere</i> and <i>John</i> of <i>London</i> .	John Demiell.	8
The <i>Speedwell</i> of <i>Yarmouth</i> .	Joseph Wolston.	9
The <i>Comnay Merchant</i> of <i>London</i> .	Thomas Beecy.	15
The <i>Endeavour</i> of <i>London</i> .	William Powell.	15
The <i>Anne</i> of <i>London</i> .	Walter Elvan.	7
The <i>Golden Lyon</i> of <i>Fargrey</i> .	Peapoue Philip.	17
The <i>Tho.</i> and <i>Mathew</i> of <i>London</i> .	Joseph Bamstead.	16
The <i>Hopewell</i> of <i>Falmouth</i> .	Henry King.	12
The <i>Submission Ketch</i> .	Boniface Gifford.	6
The <i>Province Merchant</i> .	Men Escaped,	
The <i>Samuel</i> of <i>London</i> .	George Lamb.	11

Another Ship unknown.

*Algier* March 9. 1677.